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The Chinook Advance

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Chinook, Alberta, Thursday, August 21, 1924

Subscription \$1.50 per year, in advance

The Chinook Trading Co.

To Arrive On Friday

Canning Peaches

\$2.20 per crate

Positively the last week
to buy peaches.

Leave your orders and
be here early.

The Chinook Trading Co.
Dealers in Meats and Groceries
MONTGOMERY & HINDS

Dr. J. ESLER
Physician and Surgeon
Hospital in Connection
CEREAL ALTA.

Dr. T. F. Holt,
Dentist, of Oyen;
Will be at the Chinook Hotel
Every THURSDAY.

School Supplies

We have received a new stock of
School Supplies including Scribblers, Exercise Books
Drawing Books, Pencils, Etc.

Blueberries

Here on SATURDAY.

Leave your order early.

Peaches, Pears, Apples and Plums
arriving daily. Leave your order for
Green and Ripe Tomatoes and Crab Apples.
Here next week.

Acadia Produce Co.

Quality—Economy—Service

C. W. RIDEOUT
CHINOOK

GEO. E. AITKEN
ALTA

HEADQUARTERS for SCHOOL SUPPLIES

We have a complete stock of
SCRIBBLERS, PENCILS, RULERS, ERASERS
CRAYONS, SLATE PENCILS, WATER
COLORS, COMPASSES, GEOMETRY
SETS, INKS, PENS, PENCILS
PAINT BRUSHES

Everything for the Student

Ask your Druggist what text books you will need for the coming
year. All text books and other school supplies can be purchased
here at City catalogue prices. Try the Drug Store First.

E. E. JACQUES

DRUGGIST

CHINOOK

Local Items

Walter Jenks and A. V. Turner
motored to Duchess and Brooks
Saturday, returning Monday.

Charley Johnson and Ed Kin-
strup, who have been on a trip
through Southern Alberta, re-
turned last Friday.

H. E. Bradford was a visitor in
Hanna last Thursday.

Glen Johnstone, who is at pre-
sent visiting Mr. and Mrs. Neil
McLean, has rented the F. J.
Maris farm.

Clifford Aarsby returned last week
from a land seeking trip to the
Carstairs district.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Marr visited
Thursday evening at the home of
Mr. and Mrs. Varcoe.

A community social will be held
in the Chinook school on Friday
evening, August 22, at 8 o'clock.
Everybody invited. Good pro-
gramme.

R. R. Alepach, of Findlay, Ohio
is visiting at the home of Mr. and
Mrs. J. Fergusson, of Heathdale.

William Burke, an old timer of
this district, was in town this week
renewing old acquaintances.

Miss F. E. Kidd, of Calgary,
is a guest at the home of Mr. and
Mrs. C. W. Rideout this week.

The Chinook C.G.I.T. girls are
camping this week at Gingles
Grove.

C. W. Bowman, who has been
residing at Detroit, Mich., for the
past two years, returned to Cry-
stal Sunday.

E. Sahlin and R. McCormick,
of Rearville, who have been on a
trip to Clive, returned Tuesday.

A. V. Turner has been appointed
Principal of Duchess School.

Frank Butler, of Rollinson, left
on Wednesday for Winoa, Ont.

A. McAllister was a visitor in
Calgary this week.

Mr. W. H. Bowman, of Crystal,
was operated on for peritonitis on
Tuesday at the Holy Cross Hos-
pital, Calgary.

Thomas Watson, of Rearville,
left on Wednesday for Calgary.

The Advance is in receipt of an
announcement of the marriage of
Arthur St. Clair Nicholson, a
former Chinook boy. His bride
is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J.
Stewart Davidson, of Ponoka,
Alberta.

Miss Olive Wall, of Calgary, is
visiting at the home of Mr. and
Mrs. Eric Sahlin, of Rearville.

W. Meade and N. Kerry com-
menced cutting wheat last Satur-
day. A number of farmers south
of town are getting ready to start
this week, but harvest will not be
general till next week.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Thorsrud, of
Headle, Sask., arrived in town
Wednesday and will visit at the
home of Mr. and Mrs. H. King,
of Kinmunly.

B. Kelly, of Calgary, is in town
this week looking after his farm-
ing interests here.

H. W. Wood U.F.A. President Speaks at Chinook

Large Crowd Attend Meeting

President H. W. Wood held a
series of meetings at different
points throughout Acadia during
last week. At each place very
large and interested audiences
greeted Mr. Wood, a great many
hearing him for the first time at
Chinook last Thursday the audi-
torium at the Schoolhouse was
well filled, overflowing into the
rotunda.

President Wood went into a
detailed account of the construc-
tion of civilization from earliest
ages, following the course of
humanity's upward march in a most
instructive and entertaining way.

Dealing with the economic
phases of modern farming, he laid
his finger on several of the causes
of the lack of prosperity on the
farms of the land. Apart from
climatic conditions, for which he
admitted he had no remedy, agri-
culture the world over was in a
bad way, and after analyzing the
various contributory causes, such
as direct and indirect taxation
and the money system, he stressed
the real, or key cause, of the sit-
uation as being created through
the disparity of prices between
what the farmer received, for his
product and what he paid for
commodities purchased.

Using the Canadian Manufac-
turer's Association as an example
of what had been done through
co-operation, efficient salesman-
ship, and legislative enactments,
he pointed out very clearly how
the farmer had acted stupidly in
the effort to dispose of his surplus
products. There had been no at-
tempt on the farmer's part to em-
ploy efficient salesmanship, with
the result that up till the present
time no individual farmer had
ever sold a bushel of wheat, ex-
cept to a neighbor, nor had he
ever purchased a pair of shoes.
He illustrated this point very
forcibly, showing that the farmer
had always had his wheat bought
from him, and shoes sold to him.
So far as prices were concerned
he had no say whatever. He took
what was given him for his wheat
and he paid what was asked for
the shoes.

He then went on to deal with
the wheat pool, as a step toward
the efficient merchandising of the
farmer's products. In review of
what had already been accom-
plished, Mr. Wood estimated the
gain to the farmer during 1923 as
being around two million dollars,
which while it would not be a
great deal when pro-rated over 25
or 30 thousand farmers, was quite
a big sum of money considering
the difficulties in the way of or-
ganization.

President Wood roundly slated
the farmer who thought he was
self sufficient enough to sell his
own wheat. It was human nature
to judge one's success in com-

parison with one's neighbours.
Because of this some farmers who
were fortunate enough to be able
to sell their wheat on a rising
market, and receive a few cents
more than their neighbors, were
puffed up over this, and failed to
see that through co-operation in
selling with their neighbours they
stood to gain dollars instead of
cents.

At the close of Mr. Wood's
meeting, questions were asked
and Mr. Wood thanked the mem-
bers of the pool for their patience
with the management during the
first year's operations, when many
mistakes were made. This year
would see the elimination of the
causes of such mistakes, in the
endeavour to give efficient service.

Blueberries

In this Week

Buy Your Apples by the Box

Leave us your order for
Preserving Peaches

Our next shipment will be the best price this season

We have a real
Elk Shoe at Harvest Price \$3.75

Don't fail to see this Shoe it's a dandy.

Harvest Gloves

Harvest Socks

We handle
SHELLY'S BREAD
Fresh Every Day

IT PAYS TO PAY CASH AT HURLEY'S

W. A. Hurley Ltd.

Chinook

Alberta

Used Car Bargains

Overland, Chevrolet and Ford
Cars for sale at bargain prices

10-20 Titan Tractor for sale cheap

Before sending away for your Tires and
Tubes get our prices.

Gas, Oil and Accessories. Oxy-Acetylene
Welding Outfit

We render Ford Service. You never have to wait
for repairs or Genuine Ford parts. Own-
ing a Ford is a simple matter. Why
not have one?

Service Garage

Ford
DEALERS

COOLEY BROTHERS.

PROPRIETORS

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

and the choicest of Red Rose Teas is the
ORANGE PEKOE QUALITY

A National Failing

Government departments at Ottawa and at the various Provincial capitals have for many years been engaged in conducting educational campaigns, and issuing instructive bulletins, pamphlets and posters, designed to encourage and help people in the conduct of their own particular enterprises and thereby promote not only individual, but national progress and prosperity. Every body is more, or less familiar with work along these lines conducted by Departments of Agriculture and Health.

The Post Office Department at Ottawa has recently found it necessary to adopt similar methods. Not the least interesting and instructive among exhibits at this year's Summer Fairs in the West were those of the Post Office Department revealing the astounding carelessness of people in addressing letters and packing parcels entrusted to the postal service. The mass of incomplete and incorrectly addressed letters and carelessly packed parcels dumped into the post offices every day is almost beyond belief.

People complain of heavy taxation, and clamour to have postal rates reduced to the old pre-war level, and at the same time, by their own gross carelessness, compel the Post Office Department to maintain an expensive Dead Letter Branch to correct their mistakes and protect them from losses they would otherwise sustain. The Dead Letter Office in one Western Province had to deal with over 100,000 carelessly addressed pieces of mail matter last year, and this is typical of all the Provinces. When it is realized that one such incorrectly addressed letter or carelessly packed parcel means far more work, trouble and expense in handling than a score or even a hundred correctly addressed letters or properly packed parcels, some idea will be gained of the expense thus incurred.

Nor is it in the Post Office Department alone that evidence accumulates showing the extent of this national failing of carelessness. Canada is notorious as having one of the heaviest fire losses of any country in the world, and by far the greater percentage of these fires is due to carelessness. It would be hard enough if the enormous losses thus sustained had to be borne wholly by the people responsible for them, but, unfortunately, the innocent suffer with the guilty, and people who themselves take every possible precaution against fire see their life's work swept away through the carelessness of others. Not only so, but all citizens, including those who exercise every care, are heavily taxed to maintain fire fighting services and through the payment of unduly high premiums for insurance which the fire insurance companies are forced to levy on all because of heavy fire losses brought about by the carelessness of the few.

It would seem that the time has arrived when some drastic measures will have to be adopted. Perhaps it would prove effective if, following every fire, no matter how small, an official investigation was conducted to establish responsibility for the fire, and when that responsibility was established to assess against the person or persons responsible the full cost of combatting the fire and impose damages on them to compensate innocent parties sustaining loss through their carelessness or negligence.

Why, too, should the careful, hardworking farmer who industriously, year after year, strives to keep his land free from weeds, be compelled to sustain heavy losses because a neighboring landowner is careless and negligent and allows his land to become infested with weeds which spread in all directions bringing incalculable loss throughout a wide area? It is time all laws relating to noxious weeds were made more stringent and rigorously enforced.

Railway companies are doing their utmost to protect people at level crossings, but hardly a day passes but some unavoidable accident is recorded, the direct result of carelessness, negligence on the part of the individual, or downright foolishness. Since the advent of the automobile many an engineer's hair has been turned grey and his nerves shattered through the rashness of car drivers dashing across tracks in front of an approaching train. Some people act as though railway crossing signs read: "Don't stop, don't look, don't listen. This is a railway track. Dash full speed ahead."

A little careful attention to these things on the part of all people would result in enormous savings to the individual, the Government and the public generally, would prevent much suffering, and many life-long regrets. Careful people who do their full duty as citizens in these respects should not be called upon through heavy taxation to pay for the upkeep of elaborate services rendered necessary because of the carelessness of others. The responsible ones should be made to pay the bills. Until they are so made to pay they will, apparently, continue in their carelessness, which, let it be repeated, has become one of our greatest national failings.

Appropriate Punishment

American Judges Had Good Idea Of Proper Sentence

A youth arrested for throwing stones was sentenced by an American judge some time ago to throw so many tons of stones, while a policeman looked on. We forget the exact number of tons; but it was a goodly number.

A judge in Los Angeles goes this sentence one better. A motorist brought before him for speeding was convicted and sentenced to copy out the traffic accident stories in every newspaper in the city for six months. They have several newspapers in Los Angeles and a high traffic accident rate. When this speed fiend has completed his sentence he will probably be able to keep his foot off the gas.—Regina Leader.

Postal Workers Get Stung

One of the drawbacks of being a postal worker is that live bees are sometimes shipped in insecure packages and escape to harass the sorters. This is indicated in regulations published in a supplement to the Postal Guide, which instructs sorters not to accept bees for shipment until every precaution has been taken against escape from their packages.

Says He's Cave Man

Dave Marsh, 86, a gold prospector, claims to be the only real cave man in the world. For the last 25 years of his life he has lived in a cave near Cripple Creek. He has his cave— a chamber 30 feet long and too low to permit his standing erect—furnished as elaborately as a fashionable apartment.

The principality of Monaco is the smallest country in the world, its area being only eight square miles.

W. N. U. 1528

Making Good On Farm

Milwaukee Man Proves Wisdom of Employing Boys From Juvenile Court

The problem of what shall be done with the wayward boy has been solved in part in Wisconsin by D. W. Norris, Milwaukee philanthropist, who for several years has absorbed some of the output of the juvenile courts of Milwaukee and placed it on a 752-acre farm near Mukwonago, Wis.

At present there are sixty-seven boys on the Norris farm, varying in age from 8 to 16 years. Nearly seventy per cent. of these come from "broken" homes, those where parents are divorced or separated, or where death has occurred among parents. Not all of the boys are wayward or the product of the juvenile court, several being simply homeless lads.

Mr. Norris and his mother personally direct the operation of the farm, although they reside in their home in Milwaukee. A corps of assistants handles the details.

While all of the boys are given tasks that educate them in the care of purebred stock, in the raising of fine crops and the marketing of farm products, including milk, butter, cheese, fruit and vegetables, the general tone of the place is to carry out the idea of a real home, getting away entirely from the idea of a correctional institution, which the farm is not, in the sense of state supervision. It provides recreation, discipline, education, health, home and maintenance, everything to make a normal American boy. There are school facilities on the property.

Although many of the boys come from the juvenile court, and are under little or no restraint, they seldom run away from the farm. A number of them have been taken aboard on long trips by the Norris family.

THE DELICATE GIRL

What Mothers Should Do As Their Daughters Approach Adulthood

If growing girls are to become well-developed, healthy women, their health must be carefully guarded. Mothers should not ignore their unsettled moods or the various troubles that lead to approaching womanhood. It is an important time. Where pallor, headache, backache or other signs of anaemia are evident you must provide the sufferer with the surest means of making new blood.

Remember, pale, bloodless girls need plenty of nourishment, plenty of sleep, and regular exercise. They must have the bloodless sufferer. But to save the bloodless sufferer she must be new blood—and nothing means the case so well as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These pills increase the supply of new red blood cells; they stimulate the appetite and relieve the weary back and limbs; they restore health and charm, and bring to anaemic girls the rosy cheeks and bright eyes of strong, healthy girlhood.

You can get these pills through any dealer in medicine, or by mail at 50 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Strawberries in Northern Alberta

Grown Successfully Three Hundred Miles North of International Boundary

Successful strawberry culture three hundred miles north of the international boundary, has been proven by R. A. Gordon, of Edmonton. One hundred plants brought out from Ontario wintered well, blossomed heavily and produced prolifically a well formed, colored fruit of fine flavor and firmness. Mr. Gordon has likewise had much success with fruit trees, cherry, wild plums and crab apples.

Sweet and palatable, Mother Graves' Worm Expeller is acceptable to children, and it does its work surely and promptly.

Moving Pictures On Mt. Robson

The first motion pictures ever obtained on Mount Robson, the highest peak in the Canadian Rockies, have been taken by Mrs. Audrey F. Shipman, one of a party who made the ascent and descent of the mountains in the fastest time recorded. Although the base of the mountain was enveloped in a thick fog for four thousand feet, and the party could not see for more than fifty feet ahead, the record time of fourteen hours was made for the climb.

Many Birds Stronger Than Eagle Although man has used the eagle as the symbol of strength, there are many species of seabirds that can play with a temerity that would drive the eagle to earth. Vultures in height and swallows in endurance exceed the eagle, and comparing bulk for bulk, the humming bird is a much more wonderful flyer.

There may be other caruromotors, but you will not be completely satisfied until you have used Holloway's Caruromotor.

Even a woman who is not degenerate tries to walk in a way that will not suggest corns.

As for mending a widow's broken heart, there is no doubt that it can be re-paired.

Reading By Sound

Recently Patented German Device May Aid the Blind

The blind may yet "hear" the printed page by means of a recently patented German device for making printers' ink and other pigments conduct electricity.

This might seem a comparatively simple matter. One need only pulverize a conducting metal and mix the powder with a suitable blader. But the lack of close contact between the particles of the metal obstructs the flow of the current, and the obstruction is increased by the oxidation of the surface of each particle. Even if the current succeeds in overcoming the resistance, the conductor is unduly heated—a fatal fault in the case of a palm. Since there are various reasons why it is desirable for industrial purposes to have a palm that will conduct electricity without melting, the problem has engaged the attention of many inventors.

It has recently been solved in Germany and patented by the firm of Merzinger, who plan to use it in the printing industry. "An important feature of the process is that by modifying ink, paints and inks can be prepared which conduct electricity in varying degrees. It is proposed, therefore, to prepare strips of paper printed in symbols corresponding, for example, to the Morse dot-and-dash system.

Such printed strips can then be used by means of electrical apparatus to make and break contacts so as to sound a bell or a buzzer so that a blind person familiar with telephony could literally hear the printers' ink talking to him.

Says Color Problem Constitutes Menace

Strangement in India Becoming Serious Says Sir Valentine Chirol

The solution of this color question has become the chief test of Occidental civilization, said Sir Valentine Chirol, former director of the foreign news department of The London Times, in the second of his lectures at the Institute of Politics at Williamstown, Mass.

He reviewed racial and economic forces at work in India and added:

"It is not by the sword that England can hope to rule India. What is to be feared at present is not rebellion against English rule, but a steady estrangement of the best elements of India itself, without whose co-operation the whole scheme of reform may languish and perhaps perish, and the whole weight of India be thrown into the scales in favor of a final break with Occidental civilization.

"It will be an evil day for the Occident if all the other political, social and economic problems with which it is faced in the Orient come to be merged into one comprehensive color problem which must irresistibly unite against the west all the different races and creeds of the otherwise dissuited Orient."

World's Strongest Boy Married

Sixteen-Year-Old Girl Claims To Be Britain's Strongest

Saxon Brown, known as "the strongest boy on earth," was married recently at Lewisham to Dorothy Brown, who is claimed to be Britain's strongest girl.

The bride, who is only 16 years of age, and for five months has been a pupil of Brown, who is now 19.

After the ceremony the young couple went to a hospital infirmary at Catford to give their first show in a week's engagement.

By way of a preliminary, Brown tackled a motor van, and, gripping two of the spokes of the rear wheel, lifted it nine inches from the ground, and held it there for some minutes.

Feats performed later included crushing an apple to pulp in one hand, bending a bar of iron into the shape of a horseshoe, raising a five hundredweight anvil on his chest, breaking an iron chain with his teeth and lifting four men on a board.

The bride performed feats with a 56-pound dumbbell and supported two men on a board.

One of World's Oldest Women

Apparently authentic records indicate that "Indian Lucy," a squaw living in the Yosemite Valley, is 128 years old. She is believed to be one of the oldest women in the world.

Lucy lives in a typical Indian teepee not far from Camp Curry, but keeps out of sight of the tourists. She has difficulty in walking, but otherwise retains full possession of her faculties. She can remember clearly the events of 100 years ago. She was living in the valley when the first white men made their entrance and finds pleasure in relating the details of their occupation.

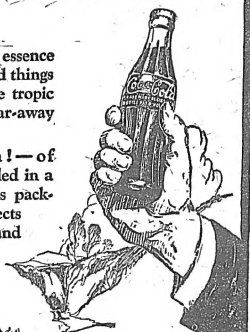
Holyrood Palace, Edinburgh, is so named from a monastery dedicated to the Holy Rood, or Cross, which originally occupied the site.

Mina's Liniment for Rheumatism

Refreshing and Wonderful to Taste

The blended essence of choice good things grown in the tropic sunshine of far-away lands—

Coca-Cola!—of course!—sealed in a sterilized glass package that protects its goodness and purity.



Drink

Coca-Cola

Delicious and Refreshing

The Coca-Cola Company of Canada, Ltd.
Head Office: Toronto

More Education Needed

Chicago Speaker Draws Attention To Increasing Illiteracy In U.S.

Within fifty years American civilization will be a thing of the past unless speedy measures are taken to educate illiterates and aliens in this country.

This was the statement of Frank E. Hand, vice-chief of a fraternal society, in an address at Chicago.

"The civilization of the Mayflower and the ideals of Washington and Lincoln," said Hand, "are being inundated by a flood of ignorance and anti-American agitation.

"There are 10,000,000 persons in this country who are classed as illiterate or near-illiterate. There are 14,000,000 foreign-born people in the United States, most of whom are alien in thought, speech and idealism. They are receiving the vote rapidly and should be taught the English language and the fundamentals on which this country was founded.

"Education of the foreign-born in the duties of citizenship should be an obligation of native Americans."

Reduced by Asthma. The constant strain of asthma brings the patient to a dreadful state of hopeless exhaustion. Early use should by all means be made of the famous Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy, which more than any other acts quickly and surely in relieving the sufferer of his distressing and helpless condition. No home where asthma is present in the least degree should be without this great remedy.

Less Wheat This Year

Northern Hemisphere Will Produce Less Wheat According to Estimate Of U.S. Department of Agriculture

From 10 to 13 per cent. less wheat than last year will be produced this year in countries of the northern hemisphere, the United States Department of Agriculture announced on the basis of telegraphic reports and other information confirming early estimates to that effect. The production this year in fifteen important producing countries, including the United States and Canada, and exclusive of Russia and China, is estimated at 2,922,976,000 bushels, compared with 2,272,901,000 bushels last year.

"The cereal crop in Europe is less than last year with important reductions in countries consuming large quantities of hard wheats similar to our durum varieties," the department of agriculture stated. "The absence of an exportable surplus in North Africa further strengthens the market positions of these wheats and the outlook from the point of view of United States producers is more favorable than last year."

In a bedroom built of glass in a London hospital, patients have been kept heroically soaked up for five days in an atmosphere containing double the usual quantity of oxygen.

Any man who really understands women is too wise to boast to them of his wisdom.

Milk taken from the cow in the evening is better than milk taken in the morning.

Coal Shipments To East

Experiment Will Not Be Made This Year Owing to Lack of Time

Coal shipments from Alberta to Ontario on the experimental basis proposed under a vote of Federal Government assistance will not be undertaken this year, after all. For lack of time in which to make the necessary arrangements, the scheme will now have to wait until another session. That is the decision reached as an outcome of a conference by Premier Greenfield with Hon. Charles Stewart and Sir Henry Thornton when the whole situation was taken under review.

The Premier pointed out that the local Government has no information of any arrangement having been made at Ottawa to put into effect the plan of federal aid which was contemplated in the passing of an appropriation of \$200,000 among the supplementary estimates, and that until the Dominion authorities had taken action along the line nothing could be done at this end to set the coal firm motion.

Assistance from the Dominion Government, such as that provided for in the vote passed by Parliament would be conditional, said Mr. Stewart, upon the operators reducing their prices on the coal going east, the view at Ottawa being that the producers in Alberta must do something by way of co-operating in the case and must be willing to cut the price at the time if the Government is to help pay the cost of transportation.

Stirring Up Trouble

Rudyard Kipling in naming the door to the steak and chop house at the British Empire Exhibition in London "Leather Gate," seems to have stirred up in miniature the same kind of trouble that has been stirred up in Canada the too suggestive name, "Our Lady of the Snows."—New York Evening Post.

Cool?—Yes

Joe—Was your brother cool when he met the bear?
Jim—Cool! Why he was so cool that his teeth chattered.

ASTHMA AND HAY FEVER A GUARANTEED RELIEF

"I have arranged with all druggists here, as well as in all other towns of Canada, that every sufferer from Asthma, Hay Fever, Bronchitis or difficult breathing in this city can try my treatment entirely at my risk," Dr. R. Schiffman announces. He says: "Buy a package of my Asthmador, try it, and if it does not afford you immediate relief, return it to me. If it does, the best remedy you have ever used, take it back to your druggist and he will return your money, cheerfully and without any question whatever, after seeing the grateful relief it has afforded in hundreds of cases which had been considered incurable and which had been given up in despair. I know what it will do. I am so sure that it will do the same for others that I am not afraid to guarantee it will relieve instantaneously. Druggists, anywhere, handling Asthmador will return your money if you say so. You are to be the sole judge and under this positive guarantee absolutely no risk is run in buying. Persons preferring to try it before buying will be sent a free sample.

Address R. Schiffman Co., Prop'rs
1734 N. Main, Los Angeles, Calif.

Mina's Liniment Relieves Pain

Considerable Expansion Is Shown In Sheep Industry Both In Eastern And Western Canada

The sheep industry in Canada made considerable expansion during the war years. There was some decrease during the years 1921, 1922 and 1923, but the good prices which were maintained for lamb and the upward trend in wool prices has again stimulated the industry and the present tendency is to increase rather than decrease the size of flocks.

The estimated wool production of the Dominion for 1923 was 15,529,416 pounds. Of this amount from 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 pounds—passes through the regular trade channels and is sold either to Canadian mills or is exported. The balance of the wool clip is worked up locally by farmers' wives, being spun into yarn for socks, mitts, underwear, sweaters and other articles of apparel.

The sheep resources of Canada are more or less unlimited in that there is abundance of waste lands in most of the provinces admirably suited for sheep raising. Furthermore, there are many farms, particularly in Western Canada, that as yet are carrying no sheep. The climate and natural topography of the country is admirably suited to the raising of sheep. In Eastern Canada on mixed farm lands and in the grain belt of Western Canada, the small flock of ten to fifty ewes is generally kept. These flocks can be maintained at little expense and return an excellent revenue for the labor required and money invested. In the rougher part of Eastern Canada and in some districts of Manitoba larger flocks of from one to several hundred head are kept under semi-ranching conditions often by new settlers who may have been originally miners or fishermen. There are still available many areas suitable for the carrying of flocks of this size. In Southwestern Saskatchewan, southern parts of Northern Alberta, and in British Columbia, sheep ranching is practiced quite extensively, but even in these provinces there are tracts of land available for ranching or semi-ranching purposes.

Wool produced from Canadian sheep, both in the east and in the west, is of a very high quality for each respective grade. Eastern wools are all produced from the domestic breeds of sheep. They are very strong of fibre and bright in character. The bulk of eastern wools grade medium combing and low medium combing with some fine medium combing and considerable quantities of low combing and coarse. Eastern wools have excellent felting qualities and are well adapted for the manufacture of medium and heavy weight goods, including serges and tweeds, rugs, blankets, sweaters and underwear.

In Western Canada the percentage of domestic wools is steadily increasing. There is also a probability that the amount of range wools will be increased considerably in the next five years. Western domestic wools are of much the same quality as eastern wools although they probably run more to the finer grades. The nature of the soil and the openness of the country tends to the production of a heavier shrinking wool. Self-dishing also detracts from the brightness of the fleece and on this account grades of western wool are subdivided into bright, semi-bright and dark. Wool produced from Western Canada range sheep compares favorably with wool produced on other range areas of the world. The bulk of the range wools run to the fine, fine medium combing, and medium combing grades.

Wool grading, which was first instituted by the Dominion Livestock Branch in 1912, has done much to improve the market qualities of Canadian wool. About twelve thousand sheep raisers now consign their wool for grading and co-operative sale. This constitutes about one-quarter of the sheep raisers. The growers have their own marketing agency, the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers, Ltd. This organization is an affiliation of some thirty wool growers' associations and handles all the co-operative shipments consigned for government grading.

As a result of grading, Canadian wools are now purchased freely on a graded basis in the United States and in Great Britain as well as by Canadian mills. The more general use of pure-bred rams is steadily increasing the percentage of the higher grades, and having in mind the present strong demand for breeding ewes, it is confidently expected that wool production will materially increase during the next few years.

Decay of wool is not due to direct chemical action or the action of the elements, but is always the result of the activity of low forms of plant life which feed upon the wool and destroy it.

W. N. U. 3528

Natural Resources Bulletin

Necessary to Find Substitutes For Our Better Grades of Timber. The Natural Resources Intelligence Service of the Department of the Interior at Ottawa says:

Time was in Canada when nothing but clear white pine would be considered in building operations. White pine was the standard lumber for practically all purposes, and the cut of this universally adaptable timber was enormous.

This demand of the market and forest fires have had their effect upon this favored species, however, with the result that white pine is not as plentiful as heretofore, and many other varieties have had to be substituted in building construction.

Spruce has largely taken the place of white pine. One-third of Canada's lumber cut is now obtained from spruce, while the Douglas fir of British Columbia furnishes about 15 per cent. With the advance in prices of pine and spruce, the Hemlock is finding a larger market. At first only the better grades of hemlock were saleable, but with the increasing scarcity of the better wools the lower grades have now come into use for purposes where a higher grade lumber is not required. Hemlock is a fairly stiff wood, but rather splintery. It holds nails well, and where it is kept dry or where it is continually under water it is fairly lasting.

The demand for lumber and the enormous losses of valuable species by forest fires are gradually forcing cheaper and poorer grades of timber on the market. While at present these being used are quite satisfactory for ordinary purposes, there can be no question that we will continually have to find substitutes as our better timber grows scarcer.

Dip the Sheep In the Fall

Fall Dipping Just As Important As Spring Dipping

Sheep should be dipped at least once a year, and two dippings, one in the spring and another in the fall, are advisable. Fall dipping is just as important as spring dipping, but, says Mr. A. A. MacMillan, Chief, Sheep and Swine Division, Dominion Department of Agriculture, in a four-page leaflet on "Sheep Dipping" it is often neglected owing to the fact that ticks are then more difficult to see, and farmers are led to think that none are present. A few ticks in the fall will multiply many times before spring. September or October are the best months for fall dipping. If the weather turns cold, the flock should be housed for a night or two until the fleeces dry out. The leaflet states that while the cost of dipping should not exceed three cents per head, the saving in feed and wool may easily amount to from 50 cents to \$1.50 per ewe.

Had Railroad Laws

Before Railways

Ancient Act Recently Uncertain in Archives in Florida

The far-shifting of Florida's legislators of the nineteenth century is disclosed in an old law unearthed in the archives of the state capital at Tallahassee. It is an act which became effective in January, 1885, and provided heavy penalties for employees of railroads found guilty of being intoxicated while in the performance of their duty.

At the time of its enactment there were no railroads in Florida. The act, however, imposed upon the general assembly the duty of ascertaining the proper objects of improvement in relation to railroads, canals and navigable streams; and indicated the presentment the lawmakers must have had that liquor and locomotives combined would not make for public safety.

Boys From British Isles

Fifty more boys from all parts of the British Isles arrived at Brandon recently under the auspices of the Salvation Army and were placed on farms. This is the third party under the Salvation Army immigration scheme to arrive at Brandon, the first two aggregating some two hundred boys, nearly all of whom are now settled on farms in the neighborhood.

Claims World's Record

A world's record for his senior two-year-old Holstein Fresian heifer Williamburg Pontiac, is claimed by Dr. M. W. Locke, Williamsburg, as the result of a 20-day test showing production of 2,538.5 pounds of milk and 112.82 pounds butterfat equivalent to 122.28 pounds of butter.

Harrowing a man's feelings won't help toward cultivating his friendship.

The Dual Shortness

Herd At Brandon

First To Be Declared Free From Tuberculosis and Officially Accredited

The cattle herd at the Brandon, Manitoba, Experimental Farm, consists of dual purpose Shortness, the foundation stock having been imported from England about twenty years ago. Since that time the milk-producing qualities have been further developed and the herd has been improved from the standpoint of uniformity of type. When introducing new sire, care has been taken to obtain animals of good individual type and descended from good milk-producing ancestors. Poor females have been removed from time to time, until the present herd has reached a high state of excellence from the standpoint of both beef and milk production. This herd was one of the first to be declared free from tuberculosis and officially accredited.

Last year the milking herd numbered twelve head, ranging in age from 2 to 9 years. During the lactation periods, extending from 237 to 486 days, the yield of milk ranged from 2,292 to 7,599 pounds, showing an average percentage of butterfat varying from 3.3 to 4.3 per cent. Valuing the milk at two cents per pound, and the feeds at \$4 per ton for silage, \$3 per ton for oat and barley straw, \$10 per ton for hay, and 1 1/2 cents per pound for mixed meal, the cost per hundred pounds of milk varied from 35 cents to \$2.10. The cow, a seven-year-old, that produced only 3,292 pounds of milk, showed a loss of \$3.46 for the year, whereas all the other members of the milk herd made a profit ranging from \$19.90 up to \$65.34 per head.

The rations given the cows consisted of pasture during the summer supplemented by a meal ration fed in direct proportion to the amount of milk given by each animal. The meal ration used consisted of equal parts of oat chaff and bran. One pound of this mixture was fed for every 2 1/2 pounds of milk given. During the winter months the cows received as roughage, cut oat straw, alfalfa hay, corn and sunflower silage, and mangels. The feed is prepared by mixing the silage and cut straw together and feeding it twice a day, morning and evening. The meal ration is fed at the same time. Rations are given just before noon and the alfalfa hay early in the afternoon. These rations are given at the rate per day of silage, 40 pounds; mangels, 20 pounds; cut oat straw, 10 pounds; alfalfa hay, 10 pounds; and meal, one pound for every 3 1/2 pounds of milk given.

Airplane Company For North Country The Edmonton and Grande Prairie Aircraft Company has been incorporated with an authorized capital of \$20,000. It is the intention of the company to operate between the Alberta capital and the north country.

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle says that he adopted the name "Holmes" as the name of his detective hero simply because it was commonplace; and that "Sherlock" was the surname of a man against whom he once scored thirty runs at cricket.

TRAIN RADIO OPERATOR



The wireless operator is a familiar sight to the passenger on the ocean liners of today. The radio operator aboard the all-steel Continental Limited, the transcontinental express of the Canadian National Railways, is fast becoming known and daily he is fulfilling his part of the work of the regular train crew on that service. The photograph illustrates the uniforms worn by the radio operators, similar in many respects to that of the operator of the ocean liner, but bearing on the lapels and cap the monogram of the Canadian National Railways. The suit is tailored of fine blue serge with double breasted coat with gold buttons and one stripe of gold-braid on the sleeve, indicating the rank. The Canadian National Railways are the first company to inaugurate this service as a regular part of their equipment.

New Egyptian Find

Remnants of a civilization believed to be 12,000 years old have been uncovered by the British School of Archaeology in Upper Egypt. 30 miles south of Assiut. One of the relics is an ivory female figure, five inches high, with a slender body, the head wide above, a pointed chin, a large nose and thin lips.

Canada has over 2,100,000 persons or nearly one-fourth of its population at school, according to the annual report on education statistics, issued by the Bureau of Statistics at Ottawa.

Every time an actress hears a noise like a little she begins to sit up and take notice.

Scenic Resources Of Canada Now Brought Within Easy Reach By Opening Roads For Motor Travel

Textile Shipment From Germany To U.S. Have Returned Virtually To The Pre-War Basis

Textile shipments to the United States from Crefeld, the Elberfeld-Barmen district and other German manufacturing centres have returned virtually to the pre-war basis. Shipments of nearly all other commodities from Germany to America are far below normal, however, owing to the prevailing high prices, practically on everything manufactured in that country.

Many of the fabrics, consisting chiefly of dress materials, silks, millinery trimmings and other articles for women's wear, are made especially for the American trade, on mail or telegraphic order, and on an average are of a higher quality than taken by any other country. Some of the textiles which have gone forward to the United States recently were contracted for prior to the occupation of the Ruhr by the French and Belgian forces in January, 1923, the delay in filling the orders being due to the fact that for many months last year the plants in the textile manufacturing areas were at a standstill as part of the German programme of passive resistance.

The demand for high-grade dress materials is so great in the United States, according to textile manufacturers there, that the American importers can afford to pay the increased cost which in many instances is double that of the period prior to the war.

Right Weight For Marketing Hogs

Should Be Marketed At An Average Weight of Two Hundred Pounds

Mr. A. A. MacMillan, Chief of the Sheep and Swine Division of the Dominion Livestock Branch, has this to say regarding the right weight for marketing hogs: Farmers who aim to market a high percentage of hogs of the select bacon grade, after first having made sure that their breeding stock is of the right type and conformation, should feed in accordance with recognized and approved methods, and aim to market each litter at an average weight of two hundred pounds. There, right, of course, he means when a falling market would warrant selling at slightly lighter weights, whereas a rising market might be an inducement to feed somewhat longer. Any great deviation from the two hundred pound average will undoubtedly result in the sale of under-finished hogs if early marketing is practiced; whereas, if it is exceeded to any great extent a percentage of heavy hogs will result.

In another part of his "Handbook on Hog Grading," from which the foregoing extract is taken, Mr. MacMillan, dealing with heavy and extra heavy grades, remarks that when close attention is paid to finishing at the 200-pound average, very few hogs will be marketed at over weight, and the extra heavy grade, with few exceptions, will include only those held for breeding purposes which have proved sterile.

Output Of Creamery Butter Production Has Gone Up By Seven Per Cent.

The quantity of creamery butter made in Canada in 1923 was 163,456,759 pounds, valued at \$56,894,008, an increase in quantity over the preceding year of 19,954,850 pounds, or seven per cent., an increase in value of \$3,440,726, or six per cent.

The average price per pound for the whole of Canada was 34 cents in 1923 compared with 35 cents in 1922. The production of creamery butter in 1923 exceeds in quantity the production of any previous year and is exceeded in value only by that of 1920 when the average price per pound was 57 cents.

37,000 Harvesters Required

An estimate of 37,000 harvesters for Western Canada was arrived at by railway and employment officials at a meeting held a few days ago in the Canadian National Railways offices in Winnipeg. It is expected that 19,000 men will be available locally and from British Columbia, the remaining 18,000 to be brought from Eastern Canada.

Building In Saskatchewan

Building construction in Saskatchewan actually started during the month of June was valued at \$671,000, an increase of \$114,178 over the month of June, 1922. Building permits in Moose Jaw for the first half of the year totalled \$39,347, and in Saskatoon to \$356,128.

Most people are heavier in summer than in winter.

During the recent years there has been a noticeable increase in the interest shown by Canadians in the beauty of their own country and the potentialities latent in its great natural scenic resources. The motor car, which has revolutionized modern modes of travel, is taking people into the open and giving them opportunities to see the wonders of nature such as they never before had, and in this way our citizens, in growing numbers, are beginning to realize the extent of the nation's wealth of scenery and especially to appreciate the rich possibilities for enjoyment and recreation offered by the Canadian National Parks. The construction and maintenance of good motor roads is in keeping with the development of the age and of the ever-increasing army of motor tourists, the numbers of which go their way bringing benefits to themselves and to the communities they visit.

A good part at least of the steady growth in the number of visitors to the parks must be attributed to motor travel. Last year 8,000 cars entered Banff National Park, the majority of which were owned by Canadians. Many of these visitors come with tents and camping equipment and spend their entire holiday in the park. The use that is being made of the parks in this way is a thoroughly democratic one and is great in the United States, where, that the American importers can afford to pay the increased cost which in many instances is double that of the period prior to the war.

The opening of good roads in the parks has done much to bring the visitor into closer touch with those points of greatest scenic attraction and the creation of tea-houses, camps, and other convenient places along the principal highways has contributed to the enjoyment of the visit. The great advantage of motor over railway travel is that it permits the traveller to take his time. He may start when he will and stop where he pleases and there will be no time-table to regulate his movements.

In order that the extent of the highways constructed and maintained by the Canadian National Parks Branch of the Department of the Interior may be better realized a few comparisons with prominent highways will be of interest. The total length of the motor roads in use in the parks is a little over 230 miles, a mileage nearly as great as that of the famous Columbia River highway in the state of Oregon, and practically the same as that of the road between Montreal and Toronto. Banff National Park, the oldest and best known of the parks, contains 120 miles of motor road, including a greater part of the Banff-Windermere highway. Sixty-two miles of the Banff-Windermere road extends through Kootenay National Park; Jasper Park contains 39 miles of motor road, including the completed portion of the new Edith Cavell highway. Waterton Lakes National Park each have 33 1/2 miles of good roads, and the remaining 55 miles of the total is divided among Mount Revelstoke, Glacier, Point Pelee, Elk Island and Buffalo National Parks.

During the present season the construction of new roads is being confined almost entirely to Jasper Park, although maintenance work is being continued on all the other park roads. The Edith Cavell highway, which has been constructed to within five and two-thirds miles of the base of Mount Edith Cavell, will be completed this year, but will not be open for traffic until next season. The road gives access to one of the most impressive scenic regions in Jasper Park and will bring visitors to the base of this famous mountain memorial, with its solemn ghost glacier. Work on the Jasper highway is being continued on the fifteen-mile stretch from the town of Jasper to Peachton, which is the starting point for the well-known Miette hot springs. Clearing on the proposed motor road from Laggan in Banff National Park to Field in Yoho Park is also being carried forward this year.

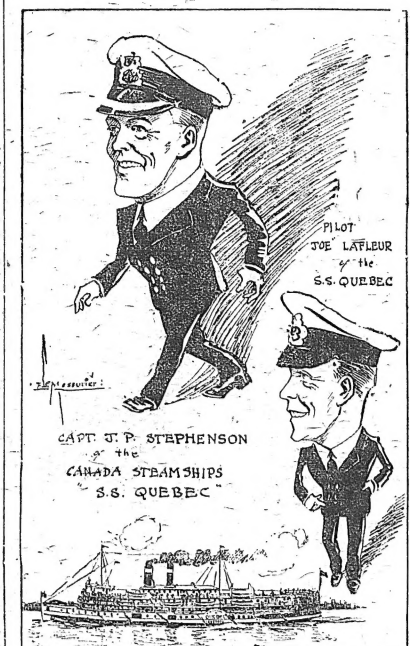
Put to Good Use

Farmer—Should let me take your livestock a moment.

Daughter—What for, dad?

Farmer—I want to touch the old rooster's comb before taking him to the fair.

OUR GALLERY OF RIVER CAPTAINS



DR. HALL'S PILLS
FOR
HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS,
CONSTIPATION,
INDIGESTION,
KIDNEYS, LIVER,
BOWELS.

NEVER FIRE FIRST

— BY —
JAMES FRENCH DORRANCE
Co-Author of "The Tom Man,"
"Glory Riders the Range," Etc.

(Serial Rights Arranged Through
F. D. Goodchild, Publishers,
Toronto)

(Continued)

"Perhaps the kindest interpretation for you," Karmack began with glowing insolence, "is that those fox gloves are buying an arm-wrestling for Oliver O'Malley's slayer with an ultimate get-away in the spring. In other words, Seymour, you're a disgrace to the uniform you wear. Have you ever met with you're a low-down, grafting bribe-taker and to show you how I respect."

Instead of finishing his tirade, the factor flashed out with his right in a vicious upcut. Seymour sensed rather than saw it. He had never developed a cat-like quickness, he might have dodged and let the blow slide past; but preferred to take it on the jaw of iron. He needed, he felt, the sting of it to release for the deserved punishment of his detractor all the latent power within his ringer frame.

At once, the hard-knuckled mill was on—a furious battle of nukes, for this season, primitive males. Science, it either of them knew ought but the rough and tumble tactics of the outlands, was forgot. Blows were exchanged with a rapidity that must have been beyond the scoring of ringside experts had there been any present. In the States, thousands pay tens of dollars to see fights that were no little like this one as it soon rose to a heat. There was nothing genteel about it. Not until Karmack sprawled his length on the rough board floor was there the slightest breathing space, unless you'd call breathing the insuflated breaths between clinched teeth that sounded more like exhausts from wheezy locomotives.

Seymour stepped back to give the factor time and space to lift. It felt still was left in him. Given his provocation, he insisted on fighting fair. That there are no rules for rough-and-tumble matches was known to him. He couldn't hit a man who was down.

Karmack came up with a surprising show of strength, his eyes gleaming dangerously. One of these the sergeant closed with a body-wrecking bolt. In turn, he was knocked heavily against the counter. "The sharp edge of this caught him across the snout of the head more like exhausts blow. The surge of pain seemed to open the hinges of his knees.

At that vital moment, when he must have been hard to knock down in any event, the factor folded him with a vicious kick on the shin. It was inevitable that he would fall. In falling, though, he managed to lunge his body forward, gaining a clutching grip on opponent's torso, and carrying him over.

There on the floor they rolled over and over like a couple of polar bears in deadly combat. Seymour and the other was on top and in position to jab. Claret splashes marked their irregular course. Fingers tangled and untangled, now in the factor's black mop, then in the sergeant's brown one. The latter's uniform was tattered; the factor's, tweeds, were shredded. Punishment, however, was well distributed and the battle, so far, a draw.

But this winter, Karmack had held close to his store and spent long hours with his piper. Seymour had seemed the open and scared his lungs with the vital air of the North. In the end, this difference which leader-pushers know as "wind condition" told its tale. The factor was rasping when the Mounie was still breathing with comparative ease. Longer and longer each turn the policeman holding the uppermost position.

Suddenly Karmack, underneath, ceased violent struggling. It seemed he had weakened.

"Had 'nough?" demanded Seymour. "Ready to tell the girl the truth?"

For answer, he felt the press of steel against his ribs. He realized in a flash that the factor had drawn a gun from some handy concealment and that his seconds probably were numbered unless he rolled instantly out of range.

Roll he did just as the pistol growled.

The bullet grazed a button from his official tunic, then thudded into the plaster-board that covered the log wall. Next second, with a bone-cracking crunch, he twisted the weapon from the trickster's fingers. Scrambling to his feet, he threw down upon his opponent, meaning to cover him, just as the front door of the store was thrown open.

Insect Bites!
Minard's latest the sting out of them. Take it to the woods with you.

MINARD'S
"KING OF PAIN"
LINIMENT

W. N. O. 1238

With the rush of dry air from without and the fanning breeze from within, the factor started from his previous happening of the contest.

"Don't shoot!" was the command that followed. "Don't you dare shoot, you uniformed brute!"

Seymour turned to see Mounie glaring at him from the doorway. In the pistol of her own, a blue-black little gun that was held as steady as a pointed finger. The sky-pilot up at Mission House was a pacifist, he secret knew. Doubtless he had told the girl the direction his anger had taken.

"At last I believe," the girl went on, passion in her voice, but not the slightest wavering in her aim. "Well chosen was the name I gave you, Sergeant Scarlet!"

The stress she gave her nickname for him startled Seymour. Just what do you mean, Mounie? he asked, keeping one eye upon the prone factor who meanwhile started by the intrusion as himself.

"That I've found the murderer of my brother and don't propose to see him climb another victim."

So that was what Harry Karmack had told the girl. That was why the sight of her wounded eyes had gone out for him. Any added hate of his enemy that might have grown from the sight of her wounds was a pacifist, he believed.

To make certain that she considered him guilty, he put the direct question.

"After what I've just seen—on top of all that was pointed out to me—I'm forced to believe," she said briefly. "Go, you! I take that agent who was not broken to take, but the Law's. Go—go!"

Unmolested as the gun he flung at Karmack, Sergeant Seymour gathered up his sidearms from the counter and stalked out of the Arele's store room.

CHAPTER XI

The Scarlet Scorpion

Ten days after the battle between the sergeant and the factor, the quiet of Armistice camp waited upon the arrival of this most unexpected by the arrival of the "scarlet scorpion."

A corporal of the Royal Mounted breeched by dawn over the frozen wastes from far-away Athabasca, the end of rail gateway of the North, where Englishmen to some extent gives place to Cree.

That he brought no mail—beyond a sealed order bag for Sergeant Seymour—showed that the scorpion's visit was as sudden as a telegram. But he did carry a late newspaper or two and several magazines, and a few weekly digest of the world's news since Armistice last had heard from "Out."

By daylight the sergeant was talking to him about the scorpion's visit. He was not alone to welcome to the whites in the camp.

To the disappointment of Corporal Gaspard Le Blau, the short, plump but doughy French-Canadian who had made the remarkable trip, Seymour was left in the morning after the fight, a report had reached the detachment that a band of Eskimo on Skelly River were killing.

Constable La Marr still convalescing from his accident, the sergeant had set out to investigate. His return was greeted with a look of surprise.

As the orders were sealed, the corporal to open them only when assured that the sergeant was not in the ranks, non-com to whom they were addressed, there seemed nothing to do but wait.

Factor Karmack was the first to call at headquarters. He met with a cold reception from La Marr, who naturally was not expected to return.

"I heard there's a special in from outside," began the factor in his blandest manner. "Hope he had a good trip."

"Aye, not so bad," returned the constable, as communicative as a seal.

"By any chance, did he bring any mail news, Karmack?"

"Nothing but police business—this special."

If Karmack was disturbed, he took pains not to show it.

"But surely he brought some newspapers. Might I borrow?"

"The extension of the white rhinoceros as a wild species in 'pretty certain' for the near future. He is 'be hind the times,' and shooting him is as 'easy as hitting a haystack.'"

The white rhinoceros is no whiter in color than the commoner (black) species, but has probably received his name from his habit of wallowing in mudholes, the mud of which is yellowish-red.

"It is no easy matter," Dr. Christy says, "to bring oneself to shoot a chimpanzee in cold blood. It is too distinctly like playing at murder."

At the first glint of danger the wary old male (chimpanzee) forsakes his family, and, coming down from the tree-top with a few acrobatic swings and a drop, he flukes off along the ground. "He uses his great arms to help himself along, to push off from trees in his haste, or for swinging creepers and branches out of the way."

Under these conditions his attitude is distinctly human.

A smile flicked the ruddy Canadian face as the factor shrugged. "How could I, when I know not why they sent me on such a mush of the devil?"

Karmack was here asking for mail—for the loan of papers," added La Marr. "I told him to go to Mission House for his news."

"Good enough," nodded the O. C. and started getting into the uniform which he wore when at the detachment. In his absence the factor had been made fairly presentable, with few traces of his clash with the factor. "I'm going out for a prisoner," he said at the door. "You boys sit tight."

Straight across to the store of the Arele Trading Company he stalked, but to meet with disappointment. Both the store and dwelling of Karmack were locked. Even the native interpreter was not to be roused. But the sergeant remembered what the constable had said about going to Mission House for newspapers. Doubtless, the factor was there, reading what had happened in the all-wire world since last report. It would not surprise him to find that four making news—least out of the unexpected boom—reading aloud in turn every morsel of type, even to the new advertisements. He quartered to the house of the Morrows.

"Safe home again, Seymour," Luke Morrow greeted him and dragged him hospitably into the living room. "It's well, but I wish you'd been a day sooner."

Seymour did not trouble to learn what the missionary meant by his greeting, with but asked at once if Karmack was calling.

"The missionary shook his head, his expression one of great surprise. "Sort of expected to find him—reading papers brought in by special," explained Seymour. "La Marr said he had sent some over to you and told Karmack to come here for the news."

"Why—but?" Morrow was disturbed to a point of stammering distress. "The factor was here this morning, but he had news of his own. Didn't he leave the news to the trading post with you police?"

Seymour in his turn, was aroused. "The keys? Why should he leave his keys with me?"

(To be continued)

Pygmies Slay Animals

With Deadly Poison

Dr. Christie Publishes Record of Quest In Central Africa

Dr. Cuthbert Christy has just published a record of his quest of the elusive pygmies, and antelopes, and other wild creatures in the Central African forests on behalf of the Belgian Government.

On a memorable occasion Dr. Christy had a right and left at elephant and hippo. The latter, he boasts, is the "most difficult of the beasts to catch even a sight of in its dim and far-off solitudes."

Probably no animal is so shy, or so ghost-like in its movements through the forest. For the white man to have any chance of success, he must secure the confidence of the little men to whom the forests belong.

Months have to be spent in practising forest craft with the little trackers.

From the elephant downward the pygmies slay all animals with his poisoned arrow. The shaft of the arrow is knocked out by the bushes as the stricken animal flees through the forest.

The arrow-head, with its poison, is left in the body, the heat of which soon melts the cocoa butter and allows the poison to enter the bloodstream.

They use strychnine, an "exceedingly deadly herb poison."

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Under these conditions his attitude is distinctly human.

Nimble Dick

Milk Wagon Stead Makes Record At Toronto Horse Show

A short while ago "Nimble Dick" was an unnoted, unheralded, ordinary milk wagon steed. At the recent Toronto horse show, Eglinton, "Nimble Dick," easily outjumped all other entries, giving a remarkable exhibition, by making a leap of 27 feet, a record jump for the Toronto show.

This mark is only 4 1/2 feet under the record made in England under similar conditions at the same time.

Under these conditions his attitude is distinctly human.

"Nimble Dick's" favorite early morning exercises, at the time he was pulling a milk wagon through the streets of Toronto. W. J. Northgrave is the owner who discovered the extraordinary leaper.

WRIGLEY'S

After Every Meal
It's the longest-lasting
confection you can buy
—and it's a help to digestion and a cleanser
for the mouth
and teeth.

Wrigley's means
benefits as well as
pleasure.

Sealed
in its
Purity
Package

Wrigley's
JULY FRUIT
CHEWING GUM
WITH
SUGAR

Lung Fish In London Zoo

Southern Sudan Specimen Arrived In London

An African Lung Fish has just been installed in the London Zoo aquarium, where the three kinds of Lung Fish—African, South American and Australian—are now represented.

Making use of their air-bladder as lungs, these fish bear many resemblances to the batrachians (frogs, toads and salamanders).

It is believed that the ancestral lung fishes breathed by gills alone, so that their modern descendants are not degenerate batrachians, as might be supposed, but true fishes which have learned to adapt themselves to the exigencies of life.

In the stagnant pools inhabited by the Australian lung fish the water at times becomes so foul that it is almost impossible for the gills to function, and it is then that the fish rises to the surface and gulps down atmospheric air and thus makes use of its primitive lung.

The South American and African lung fish have "gone one better" than this, for when the marshes dry they burrow in the mud, and there lie dormant until the rainy season returns.

In the case of the African species, a quantity of mucus is exuded from the body, which, mixing with the mud, forms a hard casing, the fish taking care that a small passage is left so that air may reach it.

The Zoo specimen, which came from Southern Sudan, arrived, literally, inside "a square foot of Africa"—a cake of sun-baked mud—which, when dissolved in tepid water, revealed the "sleeping beauty" within.

At first the awakened fish was very sluggish, but it soon gathered its scattered wits together, and is now occupying a large tank in the Tropical Hall.

Colony Of Crippled Ducks

A colony for lame ducks has been discovered in California. According to announcement of the state fish and game commission, thousands of ducks, crippled by hunters, have congregated in the sloughs of Victoria Island in the delta of the San Joaquin River.

The crippled, unable to stand the pace set by the able-bodied, have fallen behind and gradually formed a colony, where they obtain food by co-operative efforts. An examination of the ducks at the island failed to reveal one not crippled, according to the game commission.

Made It Hard For Her

"So you don't like working for high-brows?" I don't. I worked for one pair of them—and never again! Him and her was fighting continually, and it kept me running back and forth between the keyhole and the dictionary all the time."

The orange originally was a pear-shaped fruit about the size of a cherry. Its evolution is due to 1,200 years of cultivation.

FOR
"CHOLERA INFANTUM"
THE FATAL DISEASE
OF CHILDREN
MOTHERS SHOULD USE

DE FOWLER'S
EXT-OF
WILD
STRAWBERRY

This valuable preparation has been on the market for the past 80 years, and has no equal for offsetting the vomiting, purging and diarrhoea of cholera infantum.

Put up only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Strength Of The Martians

Interesting Speculations As To Conditions On the Planet Mars

The vast interlacing system of canals which enmeshes the planet Mars and which evidently serves to connect the ones with the poles can serve but one purpose, according to the late Professor Percival Lowell, M.A. in a desert. If it is inhabited, the meeting polar seas, the only supply of water, must irrigate those regions still capable of bearing vegetation. Only a canal system conceived and constructed on a scale which dwarfs any network of irrigation ditches ever dug on this earth can save an intelligent Martian race from extinction. An aquatic engineer has calculated that it would require about four thousand times the horsepower of Niagara to pump water through this vast system of planetary ditches. Pumping is necessary because water can do more flow up hill from the poles to the equator on Mars than it can on the earth.

Suppose that we adopt Lowell's startling conviction. What manner of beings are these Martian canal-diggers? We can make a few deductions from the mere size of the planet; for important consequences follow from the relatively small mass of Mars—only one-ninth that of the earth.

The attraction as he would on the earth. If he is man-like he must be three times as tall, three times as bulky, and correspondingly more efficient than any terrestrial Samson. Because of his greater stature and bulk he must have muscles twenty-seven times as effective as those of a Samson under similar gravitational conditions. But since he is on Mars, where three earthly pounds weigh but one pound, he is actually eighty-one times more effective. To this supposed Martian our game of tennis must seem an anemic form of pug-pug.

He can drive a tennis ball ten times as fast as we can, or so he can pick up several hundredweight and toss it. He can do the work of fifty or sixty terrestrial laborers and throw canal-ditch in quantities that would compare favorably with those scooped by a Panama steam shovel.

Not only is he strong, if he is like a man, but surely more intelligent. Evolution surely sways Mars as well as terrestrial life. Mars being physically older than the earth, it must have developed a high type of intelligence long before the dinosaur became extinct or man made his appearance. Probably our civilization is but a crude manifestation from the Martian standpoint. — Waldemar Kaempfert In The Forum.

Says Gorillas Almost Human

Killing Them Seems Akin To Murder

An editorials in the New York Times intimates that the gorilla, the king of apes, is in danger of becoming extinct and suggests the desirability of protecting it from destruction. Incidentally the gorilla is shown in a much more favorable light than is the chimpanzee.

The editorial quotes from a statement by Dr. A. Barnes, a collector for the British Museum, who declares that "when hunting these apes no one with a spark of feeling can free himself from the thought that killing them is akin to murder." Carl Akeley tells the story in "Brightest Africa" that a gorilla, spared by one of his guides after the other, "a splendid old fellow," and the mother had been shot, died "with a heart-breaking expression of piteous pleading on his face." Mr. Akeley adds: "He would have come to my arms for comfort."

Prickly Pear Pest

Vast areas in Queensland and New South Wales are being overrun by prickly pears. The pestilent cactus was introduced into Queensland several years ago by an American girl, who brought a cutting from California to remind her of her old home. The plant is extremely prolific and practically cannot be eradicated.

Dairying In The Okanagan

Full growers and farmers in the Okanagan are devoting more attention to dairying. The Provincial Government has assisted a number of dairymen to get started, and already increased butter exports are being reported at the creameries. Some fine herds have recently been brought in from Eastern Canada.

Quarantines Lifted

The quarantine against the foot and mouth disease in California has been lifted from practically the entire area. No cases of the disease have occurred outside California. Flareups of the disease are to be expected, but the U.S. Department of Agriculture has its forces ready to quell any outbreak.

Genuine BAYER ASPIRIN

Say "Bayer Aspirin"

INSIST! Unless you see the "Bayer Cross" on tablets you are not getting the genuine Bayer Aspirin proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians for 24 years.

Safe Accept only a Bayer package

which contains proven directions

Handy "Bayer" boxes of 12 tablets also bottles of 24 and 100—Druggists Aspire to the trade mark registered in Canada of Bayer Manufacture of Monocrotic acid of Salicylic acid

Koreans Hinder Trains

Walk On Tracks And Do Not Heed Warning Whistles

Korean unfamiliarity with railways, resulting in frequent accidents and obstruction of traffic, has been a source of worry for the authorities at the Japanese-belt and owned Coast Railways. A campaign of propaganda to teach the Koreans not to walk or sleep on the tracks has been started.

The railway authorities estimate that at least 500 trains a year are obliged to stop because Koreans on the track do heed the warning whistles. There have been instances in which Koreans, particularly on hot summer nights, have slept on the tracks, using the rails for pillows, with fatal results. In some such cases, friends of the victims have charged the railway with responsibility and have destroyed sections of track in revenge.

SUMMER HEAT HARD ON BABY

No season of the year is so dangerous to the life of little ones as is the summer. The excessive heat throws the baby's stomach out of order so quickly that unless prompt aid is had the baby may be beyond all human help before the mother realizes he is ill. Summer is the season when diarrhoea, cholera infantum, dysentery and colic are most prevalent. Any one of these troubles may prove fatal if not promptly treated. During the summer the mothers' best friend is Baby's Own Tablets. They regulate the bowels, sweeten the stomach and keep baby healthy. The Tablets are sold by all druggists. Write for a free booklet to 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Growth of Alberta

Although it is only eighteen years ago that Alberta became a province, its population has increased four-fold, while the grain yield has increased twenty-fold. The total agricultural products of Alberta in 1923 were worth \$223,000,000.

Briefly Described

"Do you know what a hint is, dear?" the caller asked, turning to her hostess's little one who was standing by, and the child answered: "It's 'halt a tell'."

Grain From The North

Grain shipments over the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway for the last ten months amounted to 4,620,500 bushels, of which 2,681,000 bushels were wheat.

THEY TELL THEIR NEIGHBORS

Women Tell Each Other How They Were Helped by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Woodbridge, Ont.—"I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for female troubles. I would have headaches, backaches, pains between my shoulders and under my shoulder-blades and dragging and feeling heavy in my side. I was sometimes unable to do my work and felt very badly. My mother-in-law told me about the Vegetable Compound and I got some right away. It has done me more good than any other medicine I ever took and I recommend it to my neighbors. You are quite welcome to use this letter as a testimonial if you think it will help some poor sufferer."—Mrs. EUGEN STATION, R. R. 2, Woodbridge, Ont.

In nearly every neighborhood in every town and city in this country there are women who have been helped by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in the treatment of ailments peculiar to their sex, and they take pleasure in passing the good word along to other women. Therefore, if you are troubled in this way, write to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, a fair trial.

This famous remedy, the medicinal ingredients of which are derived from roots and herbs, has for forty years proved its value in such cases. Women everywhere bear willing testimony to the wonderful virtue of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

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ACUTE SHORTAGE OF BREAD GRAINS IS NOW PREDICTED

Ottawa.—An alarming shortage of bread grains is indicated in a summary issued by the International Institute of Agriculture, which provided with official information from the Institute about 14 out of 45 countries, has in advance of the receipts of complete official data made from reliable information on conditions and past periodical averages, a detailed forecast of the world's total yield of bread grains for 1924-25. A world decrease from the previous year of 375,000,000 bushels of wheat and 125,000,000 bushels of rye is disclosed.

Europe shares a little more than one half of the total shortage, according to the summary, or 252,000,000 bushels.

In the grain year just ended the total net exports amount to the record figure of \$15,000,000 bushels, of which \$25,000,000 are accounted for by recorded imports from Europe and 190,000,000 bushels of unrecorded or ex-European imports.

Contrary to earlier expectations, the summary continues, the carry over into the new grain year in the chief exporting countries approximates only 190,000,000 bushels. This quantity, added to the exportable surplus estimated from the crops of the new grain year, makes probable an absolute surplus of only about 830,000,000 bushels, against 1,000,000,000 bushels in the previous year, and therefore seems to indicate an altogether inadequate carry over, August 1, 1925. North America records 167,600,000 of the world's wheat shortage, the summary states, and yet this is the nearby market on which Europe must depend until the yet uncertain new crops in the southern hemisphere are harvested. If these do not repeat last year's record crops, the grain year 1924-25 will witness an extraordinary severity of wheat in the face of an exceptional demand, the summary concludes.

Dutch Editors To Visit West

Prominent Representatives of Dutch Journalism Make Tour of Investigation

Montreal.—At the invitation of E. W. Beatty, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, four prominent Dutch journalists and a representative of the Netherlands Emigration League will make a tour of Western Canada to investigate conditions and make particular study of opportunities for Dutch settlers.

The party consists of M. G. Van Brusse, of the Nieuw Rotterdam Courant; Baron Van Lansweerde, representing the Catholic order, the Tyce; F. C. Nossen, of the leading Conservative paper; H. J. Brouse, provincial press; and L. J. Van Breda, of the Netherlands Emigration League.

It is expected that a month will be spent on the tour, the visitors stopping at Niagara Falls to view the power plants there; at Toronto and at Fort William and Port Arthur, where they will inspect elevators and terminals; and at Winnipeg, where they will meet Winnipeg newspaper men and visit the Grain Exchange, the Agricultural College and the Government Buildings. The University of Saskatchewan and Experimental Farm will be visited by the journalists when they motor through the Saskatoon district, and after reaching Edmonton they will inspect the power plant there, by the University of Alberta and see the experimental farms at Olds and Lacombe. They will also travel through the Okanagan Valley.

Seed and Relief

Federal and Provincial Governments To Aid Settlers in Dry Areas

Winnipeg.—The Federal Government has agreed to divide with the Provincial Governments the expense of providing seed and relief for those settlers in Alberta and Saskatchewan who have suffered heavy losses through drought, according to word received by railway officials.

Special freight rates also will be granted settlers who intend moving to more favored localities. There are said to be several hundred settlers in Alberta requiring assistance.

Prince Wins Championships Vancouver.—Guernsey bulls from the ranch of the Prince of Wales in Alberta won all the premier male awards at the exhibition held here last week, including the senior and junior bull championships and the grand and reserve grand champion ships.

The P.E. ranch herd sire, "King of the Prairies," was an easy winner of the grand championship.

W. N. U. 1558

Canadians Are Labelled As Americans By Europeans

Ottawa.—Upon returning from a three months' trip in Europe, Mrs. N. C. Smille, Canadian member of the International Council of Women's Health Committee, and convener of that committee for the Canadian National Council, deplored the broad label of "American" applied to Canadians in general. She had found that South Americans also resented its application to them abroad. Mrs. Smille expressed the hope that the time would come when the world would realize Canada's nationhood within the Empire and as a country apart from its friendly neighbor, the United States.

Developing New Wheat With Higher Yield

Type Grown at Alberta University Also Earlier Is Contention

Edmonton.—A sample of wheat almost ready to harvest is being shown here by A. B. Agar, West Edmonton, This is from a small plot of the new variety, Marquis No. 222, which has been developed and distributed by Prof. G. H. Cutler, of the Department of Field Husbandry at the University of Alberta.

Although this wheat is scarcely yet past the experimental stage and only a very small plot is being grown, Mr. Agar is enthusiastic with regard to its prospects. It is fully ten days ahead of the regular Marquis sown in the same field on the same day, and the kernels of the new wheat are bigger and more fully developed than those of the Marquis.

In addition to this it is stated that the heads of the new wheat contain on the average a greater number of kernels than do the Marquis heads, and that the straw of the Marquis No. 222 remains green as the heads ripen. This fact will enable the kernels to fill to some extent while the grain is in stock.

Destruction Of Forests

Says Canada's Forest Areas Are Seriously Depleted By Fire

Toronto, Ont.—That as a result of fire, cutting and other destructive agencies, only 456,000 of over a million and a quarter square miles of Canadian forest land bears timber of merchantable size, was the report of Roland D. Craig, of the Dominion Forest Service, in a paper read before the agriculture section of the British association here.

One-third of the land area of Canada is essentially forest land, it was pointed out by Mr. Craig, and under good management this area would be capable of producing several times the present requirements of industry, but through fire and cutting it has been reduced that only 456,000 square miles now carries timber of merchantable size.

Would Help Foreigners To Find Compatriots

Suggestion That Directory of New Canadian Communities Be Kept

Saskatoon.—A directory of new Canadian communities in the west, to be kept on hand by employment offices and boards of trade throughout Canada, is suggested by Dr. Arthur Wilson, city health officer here. He points out that there have been cases this year of foreigners coming to Canada, unable to speak the language and without relatives or friends, who wandered about aimlessly until they found compatriots and employment.

Home Bank Case

Calgary.—It is generally felt, not only among Members of Parliament but among businessmen generally in Eastern Canada, that the unanimous recognition by Parliament of the moral claim of the Home Bank depositors is as binding as a legal tie, said H. H. Higginbotham who spent the past six months in Eastern Canada working in the interests of the central committee of the Home Bank depositors, and who returned to Calgary recently.

Potato Acreage Less

Ottawa.—Approximately 532,400 acres of land are under cultivation in Canada for potatoes this year, as compared with 655,900 acres last year. In British Columbia, indications point to a lighter crop than last year. In the prairie provinces, it is expected that the vegetable crop will be almost normal except in Alberta, where lower acreage and general dry weather will reduce the crop.

Canada's Oil Production

Ottawa.—Production of crude petroleum in Canada in 1923 was 170,163 barrels, valued at \$322,018, as compared with 179,068 barrels at \$311,176 the previous year, a decline of approximately 9,000.

New Fleet Commander



SIR CHARLES MADDEN

who has just been appointed Admiral of the Fleet, a position which places him in command of the whole British navy.

DECLARE MEETING OF SCIENTISTS BEST EVER HELD

Toronto.—What was termed by Sir David Bruce, President of the organization, to be the most successful gathering in the history of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, closed at Convocation Hall before a distinguished assembly of scientists and mathematicians. Sir David said the meeting was called to express the thanks of the association to the citizens of Toronto and Canada in general for the warmth of their welcome and for their magnificent hospitality also.

The general sentiment of the members was more fully expressed in the form of a resolution which stated the gratitude of the association to the governments of the Dominion and the province of Ontario, the city of Toronto, and to private donors, for the generous contributions to the expenses of the meetings. Thanks were also returned in behalf of the members of the organization to the western provinces which have contributed towards the cost of the western excursion of the visitors, to the members of the faculty and staff of the University of Toronto, and to the various institutions which assisted the association during the meeting.

"The real business of this meeting is now concluded," said Sir David, "but the importance of the gathering and the cordiality of the welcome, starting with the moment of landing at Quebec, has been such that I feel it fitting to move from this chair the final resolution."

Sir Robert Falconer replied on behalf of the University.

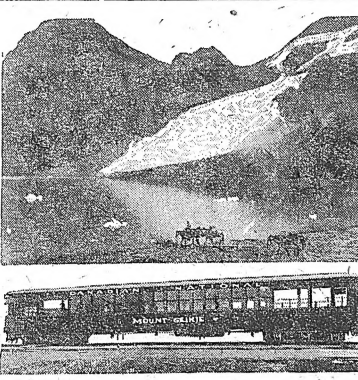
Want Uniform Divorce Law

Regina.—An effort will be made by the barristers of Saskatchewan to secure a uniform divorce law and practice for the whole of Canada, according to J. E. Lausser, barrister, Prince Albert, who was a visitor in the city.

Soviets Are Banned

London.—The Swiss Government, it is announced by the legation here, has issued an order forbidding citizens of the Russian Soviet to enter the Swiss republic.

SEEING THE ROCKIES IN COMFORT



New steel mountain observation car, Mount Gelkie, used on the Continental Limited of the Canadian National Railways for the comfort and convenience of passengers wishing to view the scenic Rockies in comfort. In the central portion of the car there is seating capacity for 36 persons and an additional 14 camp chairs, are carried at each observation end of the car. The car is heated by a vapor heating system, and windows in the body of the car extend to the roof, allowing clear vision to passengers while sitting or standing. Comfortable, roomy seats have been provided, which are upholstered with Spanish Pantosette.

Jap Squadron Will Pay Visit To America

Victoria.—Definite word has been received here that the Japanese training squadron, consisting of the Kishima, Asama and Azuma, will visit Victoria, Seattle, San Francisco and other United States ports during the winter. The squadron will leave Japan early in December, following the annual fleet manoeuvres. Prince Takamatsu, third son of the present Emperor and younger brother of the Prince Regent, is aboard one of the battle cruisers, training for the post of admiral in succession to Prince Arisuwawa, uncle of the present Emperor.

Chinese Flood Victims Number Fifty Thousand

Millions Homeless and Thousands of Villages Submerged

Shanghai.—Millions have been rendered homeless and at least 50,000 persons have been drowned in devastating floods which are sweeping widespread areas of China, submerging tens of thousands of villages. Thousands of refugees are pouring into Peking. It is impossible to get even an approximate estimate of the fatalities but 50,000 is said to be a conservative estimate.

Unusually devastating floods with accompanying widespread destruction of property, have been reported from various sections of China during the last few weeks. Late in July there were serious inundations in the province of Chihli and Hunan. On Saturday further floods were reported from Kwangsi and Sinkiang, but it was reported that the loss of life had been up until that time comparatively small.

No Steps Taken To Secure Elevators

Alberta Wheat-Pool Officials Not Yet Decided On Course Of Action

Calgary.—No definite action was taken by the Board of Directors of the Alberta Wheat Pool at the recent meeting of the board with regard to securing elevator facilities for the pool. This was intimated by R. O. German, Secretary of the Pool, in a statement issued here. The secretary refused to discuss the report that the pool was considering the building of elevators. "Nothing definite has taken place," he said, "and in the meantime the directors may decide some course of action depending, of course, on conditions."

Make War On Rum Fleet

Philadelphia.—Twenty destroyers of world war type, some with German submarines to their credit, two mine sweepers and 800 motor craft patrolers, are being thrummed up here in readiness for a campaign to sweep the rum fleet off the Atlantic. When the hours come for them to start out, they will establish an armed barrier along the coast against the illegal traffic in liquor, narcotics and aliens.

Predicts Larger Crop

Toronto.—Sir August Nanton, new president of the Dominion Bank, believes that the Canadian wheat crop this year will be nearer 300,000,000 bushels than 282,000,000, as estimated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. He also added that it has cost the western farmer less to plant and grow his crop this year and that he is going to get almost double the price.

Attribute Trouble In Sudan To Conspiracy

White Flag Society Said To Be Aiming To Oust British

London.—A dispatch from Cairo says that according to the local press the Egyptian Government has decided to recall to Egypt the railway battalion "which caused the disturbance at Athens."

London newspapers make a big display of the disturbances in the Sudan which they attribute to a conspiracy by interested persons in Egypt aiming to oust the British from the Sudan and establish Egyptian rule over it. Agitation to this end has been in progress for some months, the main organizers being, it is said, the White Flag Society of Cairo.

It is recalled that the Egyptian Premier, Zagloul Pasha, told the chamber in June that Egypt would insist upon complete evacuation of the Sudan by Great Britain, and afterward the British ministers announced in parliament that the British on no account would renounce their responsibilities to the Sudan and the Sudanese.

The editorial writers, while not believing that the present trouble will have serious consequences, foresee a possible regrettable delay in settling the Egyptian problem and even a conceivable cancellation of the pending negotiations with Zagloul Pasha. Editorial opinion strongly supports the Government in its Sudanese policy.

Chinese Women Entering Trade

Thirty Taking Positions As Clerks In Peking Savings Bank

Peking.—Thirty girl students have graduated from a "school of banking" established in Peking two years ago, and will be appointed to posts as clerks and officers in the Peking Women's Commercial and Savings Bank, says the Asiatic News Agency.

The banking school was established by a Mrs. Woo who was impressed by the success attending efforts by Chinese women in Shanghai to found a bank. The Peking women's bank is still in embryo, but it is proposed to start it with \$1,000,000 and to be ready for business next spring.

In an address to the graduates Mrs. Woo stressed the point that Chinese women should interest themselves in business in order that they may not lag behind their western sisters. By cultivating an earning capacity, she said, educated girls may not be forced by their parents against their will.

Mrs. Hsiao Hsiao-lin, wife of ex-premier Hsiao, is said to be a patroness of the new banking enterprise.

NAVAL DEFENCE VITAL QUESTION FOR DOMINION

Halifax, N.S.—Canadians were told that the time would come when there would be no "O Canada" to sing. If the Dominion did not take measures for its naval defence, by Captain Henry W. Parker, C.B., senior officer of H.M.S. Repulse, of the British special service squadron encircling the globe, when he addressed the Navy Day luncheon of the Rotary Club here.

The Captain's warning followed the singing of patriotic songs at the opening of the luncheon and after Major General Thacker, general officer commanding Halifax fortress, had sounded a similar declaration. Captain Parker, of H.M.S. Repulse, spoke of the navy generally. He likened the navy to the man with the stick. Despite the protective qualities of the League of Nations, he believed the navy still had its place.

The navy had been referred to as insurance of the Empire. "Your Minister of Defence has said," said Captain Parker, "that the navy was the best form of insurance. I wonder how many times he has said that before, and I wonder what he is going to do about it; that is not my business, it is yours."

The speaker then predicted that if something were not done the day would come when there would be no "O Canada" to sing. He emphasized the importance of constant survey and review of lines of communication between the various Dominions, and said that in case of war it was most important that convoys should pass in and out of Halifax and be given absolute protection. Captain Parker said that, due to conditions of the disarmament conference at Washington, Britain would not be able to send ships over to do this work. If the trouble was in the East, it would be many months before warships could reach this side of the water, and perhaps never. All Dominions were faced with this problem, said Captain Parker, and the big question was what was to be done about it.

PUBLIC SERVICE POSTS WAITING TO BE FILLED

Ottawa.—Four large positions in the public service of Canada have been created by death in the past few months, and appointments to fill them are awaited with interest. There is the position of chief justice of the Supreme Court of Canada, the chairmanship of the Railway Commission, and two Quebec senatorships, one caused by the death some time ago of Senator Godbout and other by the demise of Senator Bolduc.

The filling of these vacancies will have a bearing, partial at least, on the Dominion political situation. It is probably well understood that Hon. Jacques Bureau is slated for one of the Quebec senatorships, which is evidently being kept in store for him, while Senator Bolduc's passing provides a similar opening for Hon. H. S. Bland who comes from the same district, and whose department of soldiers' civil rehabilitation will, sooner or later, be merged with another. The transfer of these ministers to the upper house would involve Cabinet reconstruction in Quebec.

There are evidences of a scramble by provinces, rather than particular individuals, for the vacancy at the head of the Railway Commission, due to Hon. F. B. Carroll's death. British Columbia wants representation, and Saskatchewan likewise, while the Maritime Provinces will want to hold what they had, and with a by-election coming on in New Brunswick, the Government may hesitate to pass over that province. Although the Big Crow's Nest Pass case is scheduled to be taken up on September 17, and is likely to be decided with it, it is not surprising if the appointment of Mr. Carroll's successor is deferred. A new man, it is suggested, would not have time to size up the case, and, in any event, it is a legal question that ultimately will go to the Supreme Court. Whatever construction the commission puts on it will inevitably be applied by one side or the other.

From Manitoba there is a suggestion of Chief Justice Mathers, and from Saskatchewan, Mr. Justice Lamont. Another formidable candidate is E. L. Newcombe, Deputy Minister of Justice. If the principle of promotion is established, Justice Ilderton will be made chief justice for a year, at the end of which he would retire.

Proposals Drafted By Opium Commission

Will Secure Accurate Figures Of Countries' Drug Output

Geneva.—The League of Nations permanent opium commission has compromised on the divergent views of the various nations represented and drafted a single convention for submission to the international opium convention in November. The measure will strengthen the Hague convention and obligate signatories to furnish yearly estimates of the quantities of opium, coca leaves, morphine, heroin and cocaine needed for medical and scientific purposes and for manufacturers and commerce. It would establish a central board to control international traffic and the drug evil.

Will Entertain Prince

Locton, Va., N.Y.—The Prince of Wales, who is soon to make a short visit to the U.S. will be the guest of the Piping Rock Polo Club at a dinner on Sept. 1, it is learned here. The officers of the board of governors of the club will be hosts to 150 guests, including members of the British embassy and the polo team, which is to play for the international trophy.

Treasurer of Wheat Pool

Regina.—J. D. Read, chief accountant and office manager for the Northern Elevator, Winnipeg, has been appointed treasurer of the Saskatchewan wheat pool organization, it was announced. Mr. Read has arrived here and is starting in on his new duties tomorrow. He has been with the Winnipeg company a number of years.

B.C. Salmon Pack

Victoria, B.C.—British Columbia's salmon pack last year totalled 1,241,677 cases, against 1,290,326 cases in 1922. The gain in the 1923 pack is due to a substantial increase in the pink and chum salmon, 70 per cent. of the total output consisting of these two species.

Isolate Scarlet Fever Germ

Chicago, Ills.—After 12 years of research work, Doctors George F. Dick and Gladys H. Dick have isolated the bacillus thought to have been the causative agent of scarlet fever. They have named it "Streptococcus Hemolyticus."

Enthusiastic Over Port Nelson

Captain Baldwin Anderson Found Everything in Splendid Condition

"With indications of extensive deposits of gold, iron and copper, verdant pasture, excellent fishing and ideal harbor facilities, Port Nelson is the life-line of Manitoba," declared Capt. Baldwin Anderson, of Gimli, who, with S. Johannsson, also of Gimli, returned to Winnipeg recently from a trip to the northern port. After the fishing season was fairly well over on the Nelson River and in Split Lake, where they had been engaged by the Armstrong Independent Fish Company, Ltd., the two decided to continue to Port Nelson to get first-hand information for the young Icelandic fishermen of Lake Winnipeg, who are great believers in the northern port and its great possibilities.

"The channel was open right up to the bay last winter, and never froze up," said Capt. Anderson. "It is never frozen over before the end of January or the beginning of February," he added, "and towards the end of April the currents start wearing away the ice, and by the end of May the river is free."

Capt. Anderson expressed himself as greatly surprised at the splendid condition in which he found everything at Port Nelson, from the temporary lighthouse to the 10 or 15 buildings in the town, down to the piers and lighters. There is a steel pier of 17 spans, each 250 feet in length, with heavy steel laid ready to carry loaded trains of grain to the elevators and long piers. Into the bay, forming the walls or embankment for an island, on which it is planned to erect the terminal elevators. These projections are 30 feet wide and built of 12x12 timbers, one leg of which is 3,000 feet in length.

"There are five steel lighters, all belonging to the Dominion Government; three marine dredges, 'the million-dollar mystery' dredge, a stern wheeler which was used for hauling sand and gravel up the river for the docks, 20 barges and five or six large derricks, and all in perfect condition," said Captain Anderson.

The weather was delightful during their trip, he said, and in some places the grass was two and one-half feet high. Sloughs and marsh land which the wayfarer had to traverse years ago have now been drained off the Nelson River by the grade of the railroad.

Discussing the roadbed, Captain Anderson said that 60 miles from Kenora, coming towards the river, the rails and ties were in good shape and most of the grade in fine condition. The two bridges over the Nelson River he declared to be a credit to the country—splendid bits of work. He considered the Hudson Bay railroad one of the best lines there is in Canada, one straight stretch extending for 17 miles.

Captain Anderson said he believed this wonderful territory would yet be the home of 100,000 prosperous people, but that the road must be completed to give them a chance to get there.

Public Crave For Miracles

Pained Off As Science and Hinders Medical Progress

The medical correspondent of the London Times says that the craving for miracles by the public is probably the greatest hindrance to medical progress. "This craving," he says, "feeds on electric shocks, mysterious apparatus, weird rays, crackling sparks, strange lights, and the paraphernalia of the baser sort of 'vaccine' merchants." Thus disgusting quackery is pained off as science—to the confusion of the scientific men. Medical progress, after all, he says, is really nothing more than progress in knowledge of how the body heals itself and how that process may be assisted.—From the Victoria Colonist.

Short-Change Government

In the United States about fifteen million people have automobiles and only about seven millions pay income tax.

In Canada there are 900,000 cars, and less than 450,000 people contribute to an income basis to the federal exchequer.

What is the answer.—Vancouver Sun.

Lapps Use Wrath-Songs

The Lapps have no swear words in their language, but they have the wrath-songs instead, and these have in a sense exalted profanity into an art. The typical Lapp song contains a melodious metrical and rhythmical text without rhyme. The music is descriptive of the theme and there are "blatiments" for each person, animal or thing.

A recent act of the Alabama legislature permits railways or that state to purchase advertising space from newspapers and give mileage tickets in exchange.

W. N. U. 1553

Penitentiaries and Young Or Mild Offenders

The Need of Juvenile Courts for Youthful Transgressors (By Dr. J. G. Shearer)

The writer recently found himself a fellow passenger with two young men fifteen and seventeen years of age, who were in handcuffs on their way to a penitentiary under sentences of three years for house-breaking and stealing. Unless properly handled these boys must associate more or less closely with a large number of experienced, expert and hardened criminals for three years. Whatever they were on entering the penitentiary there is little room for doubt as to what they will be when they leave, in spite of the influence of excellent guards, chaplains, Salvation Army and the like.

Is it right, is it socially wise, to expose young fellows (for whom surely there is good hope of restoration to virtue and good citizenship) to such seriously demoralizing influences for so long a period? There can hardly be too many answers to this question. Besides, society has a large measure of responsibility for their being law-breakers at all. Born of parents weak or worse, allowed to play truant from school, educational curriculum and methods ill adapted to their special needs, no supervised recreational facilities, open poolrooms and consequent companionship with older boys already criminal, make the beginning of crime or bad easy. Is not society under the greater moral obligation to make it possible, as easy as possible, for them to get back to a life of self-respect and social decency? Instead, society compels them to herd for years with worse criminals, where they get a thorough schooling in crime before they get a second chance to go straight.

There is a better way. For delinquents within the age of juvenility (17 and 18 in some provinces, 16 in most) the Juvenile Delinquents Act should be in force and Juvenile Courts set up. Then the goal is rehabilitation, not punishment, the Industrial School with others of their own years and experience opens. For those above the juvenile age and say under twenty-one, reformatories should be provided, where restoration rather than punishment is the ideal and object, and where work, training, recreation, amusement and religious influence all combine to build up character, make life interesting and put these youngsters beyond the likelihood, if not the possibility, of resorting to crime in the coming days of freedom.

Ontario alone has established such reformatories, though Quebec has declined to do so. In England, what is called the Borstal System has been in operation for many years. To these reform schools all prisoners from sixteen to twenty-one are sent. They are as little like prisons and as much like schools as they can be made. The result is that only a very small proportion of these young people return to the reformatory or go on to the penitentiary.

It is a social crime of the first magnitude for Canada or any of her provinces, for lack of reformatory schools whether for false economy or for sheer indifference, to banish young people of either sex to a penitentiary where they can hardly escape demoralization of character and a schooling in crime and vice. And our governments will make provision as soon as they know the serious people make the demand. This constitutes at once a challenge to, and an opportunity of, ministering in His Name, to those little ones whose plight is indeed sorry and whose need is very great.

Weather Proverbs Reliable

Inventor of Barometer Says Old "Saws" Based On Common Sense

Admiral Fitzroy, who invented the barometer and commanded the brig Beagle on its expedition to the American coast in 1824, declares that most of the old "saws" regarding weather are reliable, and based on common sense investigation. As a weather expert he commended an old saying to the effect that the glow of dawn high in the sky denotes wind, and a low dawn fair weather. He made us believe that still-looking, delicate clouds mean wind-fair weather, and hard, ragged on a wind. Mist on a hill-top means rain and wind if it stays long or comes down—fine weather if it rises and disperses. Rain is due when distant objects look near as on what is called a good hearing day.

Two More Vitamines Discovered

Two more vitamins have been discovered, according to a report from the University of California. One is found in tea and the other is a substance extracted from wheat. The latter is stated to have 200 times the life-giving qualities of any other known vitamin.

A man's temper is apt to improve the more he doesn't use it.

Canada's Products Are Keenly Sought

Dominion Holds Peerless Position in Britain Says Hon. P. C. Larkin

The statement that Canadian products were meeting with an ever-increasing demand throughout England, was the salient feature of an interview with Hon. Peter C. Larkin, P.C., Canadian High Commissioner at London.

Speaking of trade in general, the High Commissioner stated that he had picked up wonderfully during the past few months.

"Larkin, to state," he said, "that Canada, at the present time, holds a peerless position on the English markets in the matter of her cheese and bacon exports. It is conceded by all who know anything about these two commodities that no other country can hope to compete with the Dominion when it comes to putting on the market a superior brand."

"Only recently," the speaker went on, "I was in conversation with Sir Thomas Lipton, in London, and he told me without reserve that, as far as Canadian bacon was concerned, there was nothing to compete with it. He was firmly of the opinion that it was of a superior quality and was loud in his praise of the breeders and farmers of Canada, who were responsible for the marketing of this excellent product."

"The people of England today," said Mr. Larkin, "cannot get too much of Canadian bacon. The demand is far greater than the supply and this, as a natural course of events, has a tendency to keep the price high, but the people like Canadian bacon at almost any price. Canada, therefore, not only practically controls the market, but is also receiving considerable remuneration for so doing."

Prince's New Name

Initiated Into Bardic Circle At Welsh National Eisteddfod

The Prince of Wales was given a rousing reception when he visited the Welsh National Eisteddfod. The Prince was greeted with musical honors and initiated into the Bardic Circle with the customary rites. The ceremony took place inside a grating of robed members of the Gorsedd in Pontypridd Park.

Lady Freygon, invested the Prince with the green robe, while an address of welcome to him was delivered by the laurel-crowned Archdruid. The Prince was given the Bardic title of Iorwerth Dwywys, the same as was conferred on Edward VII, when he was Prince of Wales. The ceremony, dressed in full regalia, was invited to participate in one of the chief events of the Eisteddfod, namely, the crowning of the prize ode winner. The successful bard was Professor Rhys, of Aberystwyth, Wales, editor of The Welsh Banner.

Poise Is Complete Self-Mastery

Poise does not consist merely in being able to control one's temper and passions. It is a broader and more comprehensive thing than that. It is complete self-mastery, control of all our mental and spiritual resources at all times, so that in a crisis or grave emergency, when any test comes, we are able to summon to our aid every bit of strength and intelligence, every power of mind and body with which the Creator has endowed us.



"BONZO'S SON NOW IN CANADA"

Here is a photograph of "Bonzo," the world-renowned pet of the Nursery, who was "Bonzo" Junior off to Canada on the Canadian Pacific liner "Monrovia," which sailed from Glasgow. The picture shows "Bonzo" in charge of a staid A.B.

The Trench Silo

Trials For Preserving Green Fodder Have Proved Satisfactory

The trench silo as it is given trial in the prairie provinces is proving itself to be satisfactory for the preservation of green fodder. The Superintendent of the Experimental Farm at Brandon, reports the silo a complete success. It occupies a position on the southern side of a gently sloping hill, convenient to the open steer feedings pens and sheltered by native oak trees. The trench forming the silo is 30 feet long, 12 feet wide, and 3 feet deep. The walls along both sides and at one end of the silo are perpendicular, while the other end slopes to ground level to make easy the drawing out of the silage. The silo is filled in the usual way with an ensilage cutter and the silage thoroughly consolidated by tramping with men and horses. Forty-five tons of green corn was stored in this silo which was covered with a thick layer of wet straw. The silage was used during the winter season was taken out from one end to the other, keeping a vertical face to the remaining supply. While no protection against the cold was given, the silage retained its warmth during the whole of the winter, and when fed to the steers in the outdoor herds a column of steam would rise from it. Superintendent McKillop makes the observation in his report for 1923, that perpendicular walls have a tendency in the spring to fall in when the frost is coming out of the ground. This necessitates enlarging the silo a bit each year by straightening up the walls. He is of the opinion that if the silo is to be used regularly year after year, permanent silos would have to be put in. This form of silo is strongly recommended to any farmer in the west wishing to start producing silage without the cost of building an above-ground silo.

People Should Adopt Chinese Viewpoint

Sir David Bruce Suggests Paying Doctor When Patient Is Well

Adopting the fighter's attitude that the best method of defence is in a strong offensive, and the Chinese viewpoint that medical men should receive remuneration only when their patients are well, Major-General Sir David Bruce in his presidential and inaugural address to the British Association for the Advancement of Science in convention hall, declared that the best treatment for disease is in preventive measures. Sir David's address was on "the prevention of disease."

Practically every famous seat of learning in Great Britain, Canada and the United States was represented in the audience which filled the large hall and platform.

Paper and Feed From Leaves

By a new process old leaves are being utilized in France to make paper, fuel and cattle food. The leaves are crushed and chemically treated so that the powdered portion easily separates. The fibrous ribs and veins are then pulped and made ready for use in the manufacture of paper, while the powder is converted into fuel and cattle food.

Each person who rides in a passenger coach means more than two tons of weight for the railroad to transport. This calculation is based on seating capacity and the weight of cars.

Increasing Use Of English In Argentine

Prize Offered By British Society To Interest Natives

A widespread effort to increase the use of the English language in Argentina has been started by the British Society at Buenos Aires, which is offering a money prize for the best plan to create interest in speaking English among the natives.

The society points out that English is the "second language" of the country and that its use is common in commercial intercourse and that by increasing the use among the natives, better relations between Argentines and the English-speaking peoples undoubtedly would be developed.

The society is not attempting to "anglicize" the Argentine, although the proposal suggests that it would be a good thing if everybody spoke English as well as Spanish.

It is pointed out that already there is a population of several score thousands which speak English as well as Spanish; these live in Buenos Aires alone an estimated English population of 25,000 and an American colony of 5,000; there are two daily English language newspapers in Buenos Aires, an American weekly publication and several magazines and trade periodicals published in English regularly.

At the same time that the British Society is making an effort to extend the use of English, some of the English and American women's organizations are trying to improve the Spanish of English and American residents. They point out that many Americans and English have lived here for a number of years and never have learned the language and apparently have no desire to learn it.

"How can these women expect to adapt themselves to the life and come to some sort of understanding of the people among whom they live if they never learn the Spanish language?" they ask.

Heat Was Trying For Squadron Crew

Personnel of Battleships Not Comfortable in Tropical Climates

Commenting a Halifax on the long voyages of the special service squadron of the Royal Navy, Admiral Field said it had been "a very good trip," but that the personnel had suffered considerably from the heat. However, he explained, one of the main objects of the cruise has been to try out the battleships in tropical climates, and the Hood, he said, had stood the test magnificently. It had been interesting, but trying, he said, and he believed valuable from a naval and imperial viewpoint.

"We were given an extraordinary reception in San Francisco," said Admiral Field. "In fact the people were almost too good to us. We scarcely ever got to bed until just before dawn, so continuous was the programme arranged for us."

"I have no desire to discuss the Canadian naval policy," the Admiral said smiling, "when questioned on this subject. I am only a sailor man and know nothing of politics, but one of the things upon which we British pride ourselves is freedom of government, living and speech, and when I am asked questions directly, as I was in Vancouver, I try to answer them to the best of my ability, and according to my judgment." Admiral Field said he and his men had developed the greatest admiration for Canadians. "You are a wonderful race," he declared.

Good Old English Oak

Has Been Found in Perfect Condition After Many Centuries

Among some of the famous antiques to be found in England is a piece of oak from King John's Palace at Bath. It is perfectly solid and sound and has a definite history extending back over five hundred years. Among other articles of ancient origin, which are practically priceless may be mentioned the oak shingle of Edward the Confessor, over 800 years old. One of the oldest coronation chairs in Westminster Abbey has been in its present situation over five centuries. In Gloucester Cathedral there are 31 stalls of rich tabernacle work on either side, executed of oak in the reign of Edward III, and beautifully perfect, dating from the foundation of the old Savoy Palace, London, which was built about seven centuries ago, the whole of the pieces, many of which were oak, were found in a state of perfect soundness. Some years ago an ancient vessel was discovered in the River Rother in Kent, which is supposed to have been there since the time of King Alfred. The wood, which was oak, was found to be quite sound and nearly as hard as iron. More recent was the discovery near Brigg of an oak boat, which was almost in a perfect condition, though nearly 200 years old.

In its length of 2,143 miles, the Lincoln Highway has less than 125 miles of unfinished road.

To Improve Egg Production

Farmers Should Aim to Secure Good Egg Production in the Fall and Winter

The practice of providing a continuous supply throughout the year of marketable commodities instead of crowding the markets at peak periods with a heavy surplus is gradually being adopted in all farming activities. The Dominion Department of Agriculture is making a study of marketing conditions and is applying the results of its investigations to local market problems. At the present time G. M. Corrie, of the Poultry Branch of the Department, is advising the farmers as to the best means of securing good egg production during fall and winter, at which season there is a good demand. Speaking of this subject Mr. Corrie said:

"The exportable surplus of eggs in the province has increased over 100 per cent. in the last three years, but the fact remains that the average farmer fails to get any quantity of eggs in the winter months when the price of eggs is high. This is mainly due to lack of care and management, together with improper quarters in which to house poultry. Few of the farmers hatch their chickens early enough in the spring to enable them to mature and become laying before the cold weather sets in. It takes five months to mature the light breeds such as Leghorns and six to eight months to mature heavy breeds. This indicates that to get fall egg production, chicks must be hatched out in March, or in the case of heavy breeds it is some months advantageous to hatch even earlier."

"In a visionary sketch of a prosperous province attaining the ideal of scientific production of all farm products regulated in such a way that it reached the market at favorable periods. It was pointed out that co-operative markets would not solve inefficiency behind the production of marketable products. The department was trying to build up a service that would enable the farmer to produce a good grade product at the right market period, it was stated. It was pointed out that if a profile graph of the season's market were made it would show high peaks and low depressions, representing two extremes. One a heavy glut of the market in peak periods and the other lack of products when market conditions were equally favorable. The department was striving for a more even distribution of production so as to eliminate this condition. The rotation theory was applied to the marketing of livestock, dairy produce and eggs."

What the farmer needed was a systematic rotation production of market commodities that would fulfill marketing conditions all the year round. "The complex and dominion-wide market schemes must not go in advance of the product they are marketing. Science cannot be applied to the marketing of big organizations for the handling of farm commodities without at the same time bringing up market materials to a high standard of quality. What the farmer needs is science in production as well as science in marketing."

Rain Drop Is Not Round

Flat at Top and Bottom Says German Engineer

What is the shape of a rain drop? Is a question which lately has been discussed at length by German scientists. It isn't exactly round, and to this they all agree.

Paul Javoy, chief engineer of the Zeppelin works at Friedrichshafen, where the ZR-3 is nearing completion for its delivery flight to Lakehurst, N.J., has taken moving pictures of rain drops which he says show that they are flat on the top and bottom, due to the pressure of the air, while the sides are convex. In other words, according to Engineer Javoy, falling rain drops act to form night balloons compared with an apple placed in a press and flattened on its top and bottom to about half its ordinary height.

Africa Has Law Protecting Elephants. Laws to protect elephants in Africa have apparently begun to accomplish their purpose, for the animals are again increasing in numbers. Only a few years ago more than fifty thousand elephants a year were slaughtered for their tusks, and it was feared that they would become as nearly extinct as their parts of Africa as they are in the remote south of the Zambesi. There is no longer any Cape market for ivory; most of the ivory trade now centres in Mozambique.

Wheat Exports

Wheat exports to overseas countries via Canadian seaports show considerable improvement for the ten months ended June 30, 1924, compared with the same ten months of 1922 and 1923. The proportion of the total exports of wheat to overseas countries going via Canadian seaports in 1922 was 26 per cent.; in 1923, 25 per cent., and in 1924, 45 per cent.

FARM HELP

C.N.R. Colonization Department Endeavoring To Get Men Located in Winter On Farms

The Colonization and Development Department of the Canadian National Railways, having this year placed with Western farmers several thousand immigrants for the season's work, is now turning its attention to the matter of continued employment for these men during the coming winter.

Many, of course, are placed for a full year, and some will engage in bush work, but as some are engaged only freeze-up, the Department would like to hear from farmers who can employ men for the winter months, or for a full year, including the coming winter. Application forms may be obtained from any C. N. R. Station Agent, or from Dan M. Johnston, Room 100, Union Depot, Winnipeg, or R. C. W. Lett, Corner 100th and Jasper Sts., Edmonton, Alberta.

Those farmers who can do so should apply for a man as the satisfactory placing of these farm workers will be an important factor in Western development and settlement.

"If a man die shall he live again"

This is a question that many people are asking themselves today; some get a satisfactory answer, and others do not. Because some of us are blind to the great truths of life is no reason why everybody should be blind. Because some of us are not able to see great truths, is no evidence that everybody else ought not to be able to see it. Some people don't want to be immortal. We don't blame them. What did Jesus say about this great question? Come one, come all, and hear what the Master says. Service at 7:30 in Chinook Church next Sunday evening.

THE LAND TITLES ACT
MORTGAGE SALE OF FARM PROPERTY

Pursuant to the directions of the Registrar and by virtue of the Powers of Sale provided by "The Land Titles Act" under a certain mortgage which will be produced at the time of the sale there will be offered for sale by public auction at the Acadia Hotel in the Village of Chinook in the Province of Alberta on Saturday the 13th day of September 1924 at the hour of TWO (2) o'clock in the afternoon the following property, namely:—

The North Half of Section Nineteen (19) in Township Twenty-six (26) and Range Eight (8) West of the Fourth Meridian, reserving to the Crown all mines and minerals.

Terms of Sale to be twenty percent cash at the time of the sale and the balance according to the terms and conditions to be made known at the time of sale or upon application to the Vendor's solicitors.

The above property will be offered for sale subject to a sealed reserved bid and free from all encumbrances save: a Share Crop Lease expiring the 31st December 1926, but purporting to be terminable at any time other than between sowing and harvest, and taxes for the current year.

The vendor is informed that the above property is situated about 23 miles from the Village of Chinook and that there are situated thereon a shingle-roofed frame house 12ft. x 20ft., and a frame stable 14ft. x 30ft. and that about 200 acres have been cultivated.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to: L. E. Ormond, Barrister, etc., Chinook, Alberta.

DATED this 5th day of July A.D. 1924. Approved W. Forbes, Registrar.

FOR SALE—Young pigs, or will exchange for young cattle. L. Proudfoot, Sec. 23-28-7

TO RENT—Two dwelling houses. Apply J. L. Carter, Chinook.

M. L. CHAPMAN
Chinook, Alta.
GENERAL DRAYING
All orders promptly attended to

Community Social at Clover Leaf

A very successful community social was held at Heathdale School on Wednesday evening, August 13, under the auspices of the Clover Leaf Sunday School, when one hundred people were present. Rev. R. T. Harden, of Cereal, acted as chairman. The programme, including very entertaining numbers, was as follows:

Song Primary Class
Community Singing
Recitation Elizabeth Robertson
Chorus
Song Annie and Wilfred Morrison
Recitation Estelle McKinnon
Song Trogen Boys and Austin Bosseberry
Duet Mrs. Heiss and Miss McGivney
Duet Ray Trogen and Katherine Ferguson

Chorus
The entertainment was followed by a very enjoyable lunch.

Junior U. F. A. Organized At Clover Leaf

Mrs. R. Clarke Fraser, of Rollinson, and Mr. Donald Cameron, of Elmore, addressed the large audience which gathered at Clover Leaf School house on Wednesday August 6.

Mrs. Fraser's talk, which dealt with several vital problems of the day was much appreciated.

Mr. Cameron, who is president of the Junior U. F. A., told of the work this organization was accomplishing and helped to organize a local branch. Twenty two young people joined, Benjamin Ferguson being elected president. The Junior U. F. A. will meet every two weeks at Clover Leaf School at 4 o'clock every second Saturday, and ought to be beneficial along the lines of education and sport.

Chinook School Examination Results

Among those who were successful in passing their Grade X examinations this year appear the names of Margaret Bayley and Crystal Aarsby. In-grade IX examinations appear the names of Caro Rose Dumanowski and Ray Youngren.

The following students were successful in passing Grade VIII examinations: Douglas Smith, Audrey Neff, Ethel Young and Marvel Milligan.

It may possibly be of some interest to the ratepayers of the Chinook School District to learn just what results were obtained by the pupils of the local school in the recent Departmental Examinations.

Among the 27 candidates who wrote the examinations here there were 12 passes and 15 failures, or in other words, 44% of the candidates were successful. These results may not appear on the surface to be very satisfactory, but before passing hasty judgment I would like to draw your attention to one or two considerations. The school was closed in January and February for three consecutive weeks, involving an actual loss of 15 school days.

Eight of the 27 candidates who wrote attended school less than 90 per cent. of the time, and of these, six had an average attendance record of only 55 per cent.

I may add that these results are, as usual, plain evidence of the handicap of irregular attendance.

Among the 18 candidates whose attendance was 90 per cent. or better there were 11 passes and 7 failures, while of the 8 candidates whose attendance was under 90 per cent. everyone was a failure.

A. V. TURNER

Hoping for the best won't bring the best. Only a careful study of every detail that figures in the result will bring success.—Vision.

PICNIC AT GINGLES GROVE

On Friday last the combined picnic of the Ladies Aid and the Chinook Sunday School was held at Gingles Grove. The picnic was a great success and judging from the comments expressed by the participants everyone had a good time. Particularly exciting was the ladies boxing contest, and owing to the sportsmanship of the ladies taking part the pugilistic fans were kept in high state of glee. Perhaps the most exciting bout was between Mrs. Rennie and Mrs. Lee when hard knocks and upper-cuts were the order of the day, particularly when they happened to land on the back of the head. However, we are glad to report that there were no bad results and black eyes and bruises were conspicuous by their absence the following day.

The Chinook Boy Scouts, who had been camping at the grove for the week created considerable interest by their ability of going through the following sports:

First Aid: 1st Leslie Cliphsham 2nd Harold Stewart, 3rd Duncan McKenzie.

100 yds handicap race: 1st Leonard Windsor, 2nd Duncan McKenzie, 3rd Vincent Ridcut.

Long Jump: Leonard Windsor 2nd Russel Bradford.

Tent Pitching: Leonard Windsor's team.

Shooting Contest: 1st Bennie Adams, 2nd Lowell Brownell, 3rd Leslie Cliphsham.

Relay race: Leonard Windsor's team.

Potato race: Harold Stewart's team.

WEDDING BELLS

KING—TARNEY

A pretty wedding was solemnized in St. Paul's Church, Leduc, Alta., on Tuesday, August 12, when Miss Mary B. Tarney, second daughter of Mr. and Mr. C. E. Tarney, of Leduc, became the bride of Mr. Archibald W. King, of Michichi, Alta.

Youngstown Golf Club
Annual Tournament Sept. 1-2

Youngstown Golf Club will hold its third annual tournament on the first and second days of September. There will be flights for men and ladies. Foursomes and driving competitions will feature the events. For programmes apply to J. E. Harper, Secretary, Youngstown.

At the Elevators

(Prices Paid Yesterday)

Wheat	
1 Northern	1.19
2 Northern	1.16
3 Northern	1.11
Oats	
2 C.W.	.44
3 C.W.	.41

J. S. Smith

The Wood-Work Repair Shop

Furniture Repaired, Screen Doors and Windows Repaired, and Saws Sharpened.

CHINOOK ALTA.



Crocus Lodge, No. 115, G.R.A.

A. F. & A. M.

Meets at 8 p.m. on Wednesday or after the full moon.

Visiting brethren cordially welcomed.

R. V. LAWRENCE, W. M.

J. W. LAWRENCE, Secretary

King Restaurant

Meals at all hours. All kinds of Tobacco, Candies and Soft Drinks

Chinook ALTA.

Mah Bros. Cafe

Regular first-class meals 40cts. Board and Room by the week very reasonable.

Short Orders at all hours Confectionery, Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos

Fresh Bread, Soft Drinks Ice Cream

W. W. ISBISTER

General Blacksmith

Coulters and Dies Sharpened

Horse shoeing and General

Wood Work Repairing.

We guarantee our work.

CHINOOK ALTA.

"SILVER HORDE" READY FOR CANNERY



THE picture shows a scow-load of freshly caught salmon being unloaded at a Skeena River cannery in British Columbia, along the line of the Canadian National Railways. The Skeena and Naas Rivers are noted for their run of the famous Sockeye, the favorite salmon for canning purposes. The run of the crowding "silver horde" is one of Nature's marvels.

From the great nets, the fish, spluttering, flopping and shivering, are trundled into the scows. From net to modern cannery the salmon

is untouched by the human hand. A mechanical conveyor takes them from the scow to the "iron chink"—slangily so-called because it does the work formerly performed by an army of Chinese. This wonderful contrivance is fitted with an intricate arrangement of knives and cutters which slices off heads, tails and fins; scales and splits the fish; removes the entrails. Another conveyor then takes the fish to the cutter, where each is divided into convenient portions to fit the cans. All the operations are performed under a continuous spray

of water. The packed cans pass along the belt to the test tanks; are tested, cooked in a retort, and again mechanically conveyed to the labelling, packing and shipping rooms.

Among Canada's individual fish products, the cod and the salmon long fought for first place. But in the past 15 years salmon has definitely taken the lead. The pack of salmon in 1922 was, in round figures, 1,200,000 cases. But even this figure was exceeded by the great packs of 1917, 1918 and 1919.

Real Bargains

In Youth's and Boy's Heavy Soled Running Shoes Also Men's Oxfords in all sizes We are selling at COST to clear.

See our Canvas Strappings specially prepared to reinforce the edges of Binder Canvases Our stock of supplies to repair Canvases is complete and includes Straps, Rivets, Staples, Slat Repairs and Duck by the yard. Also Binder Whips.

Chinook Harness Shop

GRIND YOUR FEED

It goes farther and gives better results. We have our

Chopping Mill

in operation and will do custom chopping at all times. Bring in a grist of wheat and a load of chop and get them back the same day.

Youngstown Flour Mill

CREAM, CREAM, CREAM

We are the oldest established Creamery in Southern and Central Alberta and are in the cream business to give it every attention. We need your cream and pay the highest Market Prices for it.

We were the first to pay cash for each and every Can of Cream, and to out of town shippers, we mail cheque same day as cream is received.

We Guarantee Satisfaction, Correct Grade And Test With Prompt Returns

The Central Creameries

Phone 16 Youngstown, Alta.